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THE GOLDEN ORIOLE PHOTOGRAPHED. By Major Anthony Buxton, D.S.O.

COUNTRY LIFE

OFFICES:

20, TAVISTOCK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

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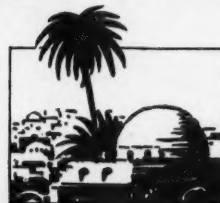
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VOL. LXII. No. 1601. [REGISTERED AT THE
G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.]

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Published Weekly, Price ONE SHILLING.
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*Electric light, gas, Company's water.
Heating. Modern drainage.
Sand and gravel soil.*

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LODGE. THREE COTTAGES.
The total area of the Property is
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QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.

with typical features, and on which a large outlay has been made in improvements.

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FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
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AND COMPLETE OFFICES.



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Good accommodation for servants, and offices.

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Two cottages.

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(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)

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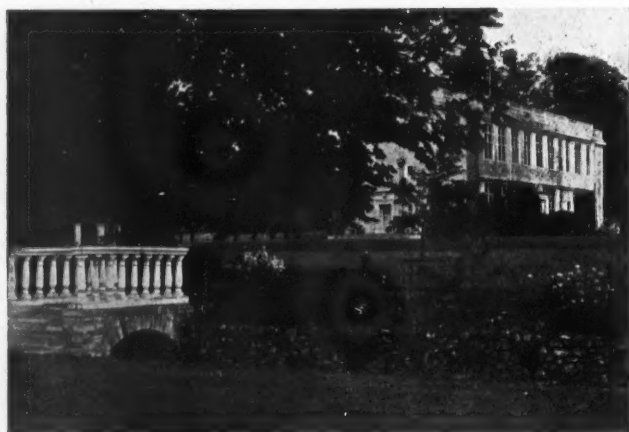
166 ACRES.

With possession at LADY DAY. Also three excellent modern cottages, woodland sites, having long frontages to the main road and covering about 60 ACRES. Accommodation, pasture and arable lands; the whole extending to an area of about

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AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM
OF HISTORICAL INTEREST, MOST CAREFULLY RESTORED AND
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FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE.

THE HOUSE stands on high ground enjoying beautiful views over the surrounding country and lies well away from the road.

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occupying a magnificent position, the charm and beauty of which must be seen to be appreciated

SANDY SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT. 350FT. UP.

EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER MANY MILES OF PERFECT SCENERY.

PICTURESQUE HOUSE,

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TWO SUPERIOR COTTAGES. GARAGE FOR TWO.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, every advantage having been taken of their exceptional natural beauty, tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, woodland walks, lily pond and pine and heather, make up a total area of about

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FOR SALE, an important RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of about

600 ACRES.

with a medium-sized House, containing lounge hall, four reception rooms, seventeen bed and dressing rooms, etc. Electric light.

TWO FARMS. SMALLHOLDINGS.

Mature pleasure grounds, two walled kitchen gardens, orchard, etc. Lodge, cottages, stabling and garages.

PRICE ONLY £15,000

(or £5,000, with about 65 ACRES).

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Close to the famous Devil's Punch Bowl.
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE,
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WEST SUSSEX

In delightful country, between Petworth and Arundel.
PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE,
standing well up on Southern slope and commanding exceptional views.

Two reception, five bedrooms, two bathrooms. Hot and cold water to all bedrooms. Modern conveniences. Double garage.

£4,500 WITH 22 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M 1338.)

WILTS AND DORSET BORDERS

In a first-rate hunting and social neighbourhood.

TO BE SOLD, a delightful old

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

standing 400ft. up, with south aspect, in a

FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

Lounge hall, four handsome reception rooms, eleven principal bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, five servants' bedrooms, etc.

Central heating, telephone and other modern conveniences.

Stabling for eleven, garage for two cars, cottage.

Well-timbered gardens with tennis lawns, Dutch garden, large walled kitchen garden, etc.; in all about

60 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,004.)



DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY ON THE

HEREFORD AND MONMOUTH BORDERS

"CAER LLAN HOUSE," NEAR MONMOUTH.

800 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, occupying a unique situation, sheltered from the North and commanding a gorgeous view over many miles of beautiful scenery. TO BE SOLD, the above ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, with about

150 ACRES.

Approached by a long carriage drive with lodge entrance, the House contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. ACETYLENE GAS. CENTRAL HEATING.

Capital stabling and cottages. Charming well-timbered grounds arranged in terraces, walled kitchen garden, two small pasture farms and about 40 acres of woodland.

The whole forms a compact and most desirable Residential Property, and can be purchased at a very moderate price.

Personally inspected.—Plan and photos of Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,962.)

BANKS OF THE WYE

FOR SALE

AT A TEMPTING PRICE,

An attractive little PROPERTY of ABOUT 40 ACRES.

Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

Modern stabling for six. Delightful old grounds sloping to River Wye.

BAILIFF'S HOUSE, FARMERY AND THREE COTTAGES.

An offer would be considered for the house and grounds only.

Views, plan and further particulars of the Agents, OSBORN and MERCER. (14,985.)



HERTFORDSHIRE

In an excellent social district, easy reach of station.

40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

400ft. up, in a well-timbered park.

DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE,

dated 1712, but partly of an earlier period.

Lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. First-rate stabling and garage accommodation, laundry, etc.

FOUR COTTAGES. CAPITAL FARMHOUSE.

Beautiful old grounds and excellent land of over

200 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,995.)

GLOS AND OXON BORDERS

DELIGHTFUL AND COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, extending to 150 OR 400 ACRES.

HANDSOME GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

beautifully appointed and standing 350ft. up with southerly aspect in HEAVILY TIMBERED PARKLANDS.

Four reception, billiard room, thirteen bedrooms, three bathrooms.

Electric light, central heating and every convenience.

Beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, walled kitchen garden, etc. Extensive stabling, garages, and men's quarters. FIRST-RATE DAIRY FARM, with SUPERIOR FARMHOUSE and capital set of buildings. LODGE and SIX COTTAGES.

The land is chiefly rich grazing pasture eminently suitable for pedigree stock. Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,984.)



OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams:
"Selanist, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)

Branches: { Wimbledon
"Phone 80
Hampstead
"Phone 2727



OXSHOTT WARREN, SURREY
A UNIQUE LITTLE RESIDENCE IN DELIGHTFUL SETTING.

"WHITE WALLS."

Sandy soil, on edge of pine country. Artistic and up to date with labour-saving devices, including lavatory basins in three bedrooms; American system of heating, independent hot water supply; approached by paved way, and containing on only two floors, four bedrooms, nurseries, two baths (one mosaic floored), hall, two reception rooms, loggia and offices; two garages; timber belted gardens of natural and formal layout and great charm; in all nearly

TWO ACRES.

Co.'s electric light, water, petrol gas, telephone.

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, October 11th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold).—Solicitors, Messrs. WILBERFORCE, ALLEN & BRYANT, 188, Strand, London, W.C. 1. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



CATERHAM, SURREY

HEALTHY POSITION, 600 FT. UP.
Easy walking distance of Willey Heath, Farthing Downs, Riddlesdown Heights, and other open spaces.

"ST. KATHERINES."

COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing vestibule, hall, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, usual offices.

Company's electric light, gas, water, and telephone.

TASTEFULLY ARRANGED GARDENS.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY, October 11th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold).—Solicitors, Messrs. NEWMAN, PAYNTER, GOULD-NEWMAN, 1, Clement's Inn, W.C. 2. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



PENN, BUCKS

500ft. up on the Chilterns.

PRICE £3,850.

REDUCED FROM £4,750 TO EFFECT QUICK SALE.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST AND MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED PROPERTIES in this popular and much sought after district, and handy for bus service to station with splendid service. Approached by drive, the House contains six bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, large lounge, two good reception rooms, and usual offices.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE, AND WATER INSTALLED, AND GAS IF REQUIRED.

Very pretty and unusual gardens, with good tennis lawn and about an acre of beautiful natural woodland; in all about TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES. First-rate garage and out-buildings. (Cottage and paddock rented).—Strongly recommended from inspection by SOLE AGENTS, Mr. A. C. FROST, Station Gates, Beaconsfield; or HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (B 42,292.)



DELIGHTFUL RURAL SPOT.

WITHIN EASY RUN OF WEST END

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN HOUR BY TRAIN OR CAR.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

CHARMING AND SUBSTANTIAL OLD HOUSE, completely modernised and in splendid order throughout. Spacious oak hall, beautiful drawing and dining rooms, study, billiards or dance room, playroom, ten bedrooms, two baths.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS AND MAIN WATER.

Garages, lodge, and cottage.

HEAVILY TIMBERED AND WALLED GROUNDS OF GREAT CHARM.

EIGHT-AND-A-HALF OR THIRTEEN ACRES.

An ideal Family Home. Strongly recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (M 14,214.)



25 MILES FROM THE CITY

36 MINUTES BY EXPRESS RAIL.

AN IDEAL HOME FOR A CITY SPORTING MAN, being entirely rural as to situation, in a first-rate SHOOTING DISTRICT and close to some of the best meets of the PUCKERIDGE AND ESSEX PACKS.

FOR SALE, a PROPERTY of outstanding character and singularly replete, carrying a truly delightful House, standing well in the centre of some 60 ACRES.

With fine avenue approach.

The well-planned accommodation comprises thirteen bedrooms, two nurseries, two bathrooms, four reception rooms, servants' hall and offices and Company's water, gas and telephone are installed.

Stabling for four, garage, lodge, cottage, farmery; gravel soil.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND WOODS AND PARKLANDS.

Strongly recommended from inspection by Owner's SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON AND SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (R 1201.)



20 PER CENT. REDUCTION IN PRICE

to effect immediate Sale.

£4,000 ONLY WILL NOW PURCHASE A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY.

beautifully situate 460ft. above sea, on the

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER BORDER,

a few minutes from local station, and handy for two good towns. Approached by carriage drive, and commanding lovely views. The HOUSE contains billiard and three reception rooms, servants' hall and good offices, and in all twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.; central heating, Company's supplies, main drainage; well-timbered and inexpensively laid out grounds of two-and-a-quarter acres, with tennis lawn, etc.; cottage, garage, stabling. Owner's Agents,

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (W 24,333.)



FAVoured AND FASHIONABLE.

RICHMOND, SURREY

Easy reach of River, Promenade, Terrace, Park, Golf Courses and other attractions.

"LYNWOOD LODGE," SHEEN ROAD.

ATTRACTIVE LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by drive, and containing six bedrooms, dressing and bathrooms, dress closet, hall, lounge, and three reception rooms with oak parquet flooring, conservatory, verandah, offices; garage, stable, greenhouse; studio or garden room; Company's gas, water, and electric light, telephone, service lift, main drainage; well-timbered and delightful walled gardens of about HALF-AN-ACRE.

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, London, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, October 11th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold).—Solicitors, Messrs. POWELL, ROGERS & MERRICK, 24, Hill Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



Surrounded by beautiful country between

OXTED AND REIGATE

Gravel soil. Notably healthy.

HISTORICAL OLD HOUSE, WITH ELIZABETHAN TRADITIONS, IN MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GROUNDS. Fine suite of reception rooms, including billiards room, twelve bedrooms, five baths, and well-equipped offices.

Thoroughly up-to-date throughout.

Electric light, main gas, water, and drains. Heated garage, ample stabling, several cottages. Racquet court, tennis and croquet lawns. Walled gardens, large lake.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS. Valuable grassland.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, with any area required up to ABOUT 40 ACRES.

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (S 26,375.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1

BRACKETT & SONS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.

KENT



IN ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE PARTS OF THE COUNTY, AMIDST DELIGHTFUL AND UNSPOILT SURROUNDINGS.

BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, very solidly built of brick and weather tiles with tiled roof and EXPOSED OAK BEAMS; three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, four bathrooms and excellent domestic offices conveniently arranged on the ground floor; electric light, central heating, Company's water, telephone, independent boiler. THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are very beautiful and include fine spacious lawn, rock garden, tennis court, woodland walks, etc.; winter garden. The area in all extends to about ELEVEN ACRES, including a delightful meadow of SEVEN ACRES. Two pairs of cottages, TWO GARAGES. STATION TWO-AND-A-HALF MILES. GOLF COURSES WITHIN EASY MOTORING DISTANCE. PRICE FOR THE ENTIRE PROPERTY, £8,250 (WOULD BE DIVIDED).—Further particulars of BRACKETT & SONS, as above. (Fo. 32.560.)

Telephones:
Regent 6773 and 6774.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

Telegrams:
"Merceral, London."

LOW RESERVE. VACANT POSSESSION.

THE MOAT HOUSE, FINCHAM, NORFOLK

NEAR DOWNHAM MARKET, SWAFFHAM AND KING'S LYNN.



AN EXTREMELY BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, on two floors only; modernised and in excellent order; four large reception rooms, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

Company's water.

Stabling. Garage. Three cottages.

LOVELY OLD WALLED GARDENS.

ORNAMENTAL WATER

and MEADOWLAND.

FIFTEEN ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1927, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Solicitors, Messrs. CARLETON-HOLMES, FELL & WADE, 12, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.
Auctioneers, F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W. 1.

SURREY HILLS

COMPLETELY RURAL, YET ONLY SEVENTEEN MILES FROM LONDON.



THE MARDENS, CATERHAM.

Four reception rooms, billiards room, eight bedrooms, bathroom; Company's water and gas; garage, stabling, farmery, three cottages.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,

ORCHARD,

PARK-LIKE PASTURE AND WOOD.

23 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION, on Tuesday, October 25th, 1927 (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W. 1.

Telephone:
Oxted 210.

F. D. IBBETT & CO., F.A.I.

And at Sevenoaks, Kent.
AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS, OXTED, SURREY.



A REAL BARGAIN.

LIMPSFIELD COMMON.—Very choice modern RESIDENCE in a superb position, actually adjoining the famous common. OAK FLOORS, OAK-PANELLED WALLS, etc.; drawing room (24ft. by 17ft. 9in.), dining room, seven bedrooms, large light domestic quarters; lovely old garden, with tennis lawn, of more than ONE ACRE; garage; Company's electricity and water, telephone. Remarkably low price.—Further particulars from F. D. IBBETT & Co., F.A.I., Oxted, Surrey. (Phone, Oxted 240.)

CROCKHAM HILL.—To be LET. Furnished, for the winter months, LOVELY MODERN HOUSE, on south slope with wonderful views; eleven bedrooms, four bath, four reception rooms; winter garden; garage for three cars; hard tennis court.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CO.'S WATER.

VERY MODERATE RENT.
Further details from F. D. IBBETT & Co., F.A.I., Oxted, Surrey. (Phone, Oxted 240.)

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.
FINE OLD SURREY FARMHOUSE (in the lovely country between Limpsfield and Edenbridge).—Half-timbered, with oak-beamed ceilings and recently modernised; hall, two reception, five bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Attractive well-stocked garden of about one acre. COMPANY'S WATER. GARAGE. TELEPHONE.
RENT £120 PER ANNUM.

F. D. IBBETT & Co., F.A.I., Oxted, Surrey.
(Phone, Oxted 240.)

£2,350.—Choice modern RESIDENCE; five bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms; garage; tennis lawn.

TWO ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GARDEN.
Strongly recommended.—Further particulars from F. D. IBBETT & Co., F.A.I., Oxted, Surrey. (Phone, Oxted 240.)

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century).
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



FOR SALE.

OUTSKIRTS OF CHELTENHAM (in beautiful situation).—Above charming stone-built RESIDENCE in perfect order, with four reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, offices; delightful grounds of two acres; stabling with living accommodation; convenient for race course and polo ground; electric light, central heating, etc.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century).
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents,
38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.
Phone: 1210 Bristol. Established 1832.

NORTH GLOS

IN THE CENTRE OF THE LEDBURY HUNT.
Near Ross, Gloucester, Hereford and Cheltenham.



THIS CHARMING XVIth CENTURY COUNTRY RESIDENCE, of three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath (h. and c.), etc. CO.'S WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.
In first-rate order throughout, and charmingly placed in delightful grounds, with rich pastureland; the whole covering about

40 ACRES.

Range of model farmbuildings with electric light. THREE COTTAGES. Stabling, garage, and useful out-houses. Hunting four days a week. PRICE £6,000. Inspected and most confidently recommended by W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above. (17,549.)

BLACKMORE VALE

(IN THE CENTRE OF).
On the borders of Somerset and Dorset.



Standing some 300ft. up, within a few miles of Sherborne. **A MOST CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY** of distinction, comprising a delightful old Georgian Residence of hall, suite of reception rooms, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, eight secondary bedrooms, four baths (h. and c.), etc.; electric light, etc., and very attractive park-like grounds, with rich pastureland; in all about

60 ACRES.

Two lodges, five cottages, farmbuildings, adequate stabling, etc.

PRICE ONLY £13,000 (OR OFFER).

Full particulars from W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above. (17,257.)

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, or to Let on a Lease. **WIDMERPOOL HALL**, Nottinghamshire (in the Quorn Country within easy distance of Melton). Hunting can be had five days per week.—For full particulars apply WALKER, WALTON & HANSON, Auctioneers, Nottingham.

STUDLAND BAY, DORSET.—THE KNOLL HOUSE for SALE, or would be LET on a long Lease. The House is delightfully situated about three miles from Swanage and six from Bournemouth, overlooking the English Channel, and contains four reception and ten bedrooms.—For further particulars apply to A. T. LODGER, The Estate Offices, Hillbutts, Wimborne.

LAND AND
ESTATE AGENTS,

Telephone 21

ESTABLISHED 1812,
GUDGEON & SONS
WINCHESTER

AUCTIONEERS
AND VALUERS.

Telegrams: "Gudgeons."



EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
BEAULIEU DISTRICT, HANTS

LEASEHOLD.

TO BE SOLD, A DELIGHTFUL CONVERTED FARMHOUSE,
COMMANDING UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS OF THE

BEAULIEU RIVER, SOLENT AND ISLE OF WIGHT

DIFFICULT TO SURPASS.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, SIX BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TELEPHONE.

H. AND C. SUPPLY TO BEDROOMS

GARAGE, COTTAGE, MODEL FARMERY AND

114 ACRES.

Ground rent £145 per annum, 37 years' Lease unexpired.

WOULD BE SOLD WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

PRICE £6,000.

Full particulars obtainable from GUDGEON & SONS, Winchester. (Folio 1568.)

W. H. GIFFARD
F. C. L. ROBERTSON
C. LUCEY, JNR.

DIBBLIN & SMITH

ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Tel.: Grosvenor 1671 (2 lines).

106, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

BUCKS



GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE.

EIGHT BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TWO COTTAGES, STABLING, FARMBUILDINGS.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS,

comprising 80 ACRES of PASTURE, 50 ACRES of WOODLAND.

177 ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Full particulars from the Owner's Agents, Messrs. DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W. 1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE



THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT.

Eleven bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Three reception rooms. Billiard room.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage. Stabling. Three cottages.

FARMBUILDING. WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.

ABOUT 54 ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Full particulars from the Owner's Agents, Messrs. DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W. 1.



HAMPSHIRE

ABOUT 400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

enjoying beautiful unspoiled views.

FOUR OR FIVE BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS,

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING,

GARAGE AND OTHER USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

ABOUT TWO ACRES.

PRICE £2,800, FREEHOLD.

Full particulars from the Owner's Agents, Messrs. DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W. 1.

REBBECK BROS., F.S.I., F.A.I.
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH

Telephone: 3481.



WILTS (easy reach of Devizes and Chippenham).—
An exceedingly attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE
in finely timbered grounds of 20 acres. A modern House
in the Italian style with four reception rooms, ten best
bedrooms, three or four servants' rooms, three bathrooms;
electric lighting, central heating; lodge, two cottages,
stables, garage.

FREEHOLD £6,500

DORSET.

In a picked position with beautiful views over the Dorset
Lake country, one mile railway station and golf course,
three miles market town.

A WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE,
placed on a southern slope, perfectly secluded and sheltered.

Contains three reception rooms, cloakroom, seven bed-
rooms, three bathrooms, maids' sitting room, kitchen
and offices.

PETROL GAS LIGHTING, MAIN WATER, CENTRAL
HEATING, MODERN SANITATION, TELEPHONE.

Garage for four cars. Studio.

23 ACRES

of land, mainly in its natural state. Inexpensive pleasure
grounds and hard tennis court.

FREEHOLD £6,500.



DORSET (in the district of Cranborne Chase; high
situation, near village and railway station).—
Attractive modern RESIDENCE, with hall, two reception
rooms, cloakroom, six bedrooms, bathroom, good offices;
garage and buildings; very nice garden and a paddock,
in all two acres. FREEHOLD £2,700.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1400 (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON.

Telegrams:
"Submit, London."

PENSHURST, ON THE SURREY AND KENT BORDER



30 MILES OUT. WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RAIL.

Close to one of the most delightful old-world villages in the Home Counties and overlooking

A GRAND OLD PARK.

The approach is by a drive with lodge, and the accommodation includes lounge hall, four large reception, fourteen bedrooms, two bathrooms. CENTRAL HEATING. GAS. TELEPHONE. GOOD WATER SUPPLY. GARAGE, STABLING, ETC. VERY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, FINELY TIMBERED AND FORMING A MOST DELIGHTFUL FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY, tennis and croquet lawns, extensive brick paved walks, kitchen garden, etc.; the whole extending to

TWELVE ACRES. (MORE LAND AVAILABLE.)

Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

ASHDOWN FOREST

NEAR STATION AND FIRST-CLASS GOLF.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE. recently redecorated, in good order and fitted with modern conveniences; long carriage drive; fine position, NEARLY 400FT. UP. extensive views. THREE RECEPTION, NINE BEDROOMS, BATHROOM; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE; Co.'s water and gas, separate hot water system; stabling and garage, farmbuildings, bungalow cottage; well timbered grounds, extensive lawns, kitchen garden, walled fruit garden, terrace, picturesque lake with island and boathouse, wood and meadow, forming A MINIATURE PARK of

ABOUT SEVENTEEN ACRES.

VERY LOW PRICE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Half-a-mile station, high above the town, 50 minutes' rail from City or West End

EXCELLENT MODERN RESIDENCE, approached by drive, containing OAK-PANELLED HALL, three reception, nine bedrooms, large nursery, bathroom.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER, COMPANY'S GAS and WATER, MAIN DRAINAGE, CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE; nicely-shaded garden, lawn and terrace; near golf, good schools.

MODERATE PRICE. TRUSTEES' SALE.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS' RAIL FROM TOWN. 20 MILES FROM SOUTH COAST



BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE with old chimney stacks (date 1550), half-timbered gables, leaded windows, rich oak panelling, Tudor fireplaces, etc. It occupies a fine position on high ground, away from main roads; THREE RECEPTION, TEN BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, CO.'S WATER AND GAS, TELEPHONE.

STABLING. GARAGES. HOME FARM. QUANT OAST HOUSE. TWO COTTAGES. CHARMING OLD GROUNDS, tennis lawn, rose garden and yews, rock garden and pool, highly productive hop orchard and meadowland; in all 71 ACRES.

WOULD BE DIVIDED AND SOLD WITHOUT FARM. PRICE VERY MODERATE. Very highly recommended.—Illustrated review, particulars of WINCH & SONS, Cranbrook, Kent, and CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

NEAR ASHDOWN FOREST. EASY ACCESS OF FIRST-CLASS GOLF



AN ALTOGETHER EXCEPTIONAL COUNTRY PROPERTY, comprising a perfectly appointed RESIDENCE, in an unique position, 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, enjoying a WONDERFUL PANORAMA OF BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY. The ACCOMMODATION affords every comfort and luxury, and includes lounge hall, oak-panelled dining room, three delightful reception rooms, billiard room, ballroom, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, with FIVE BEAUTIFULLY FITTED BATHROOMS in mosaic with shower, nursery wing, servants' wing with seven rooms and bathroom, complete offices, ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

MOST FASCINATING GARDENS AND GROUNDS, enjoying a full southern exposure, lawns and fine timber, rose garden, herbaceous walks and yew hedges, walled fruit and kitchen gardens, tennis and croquet lawns, range of glass, etc., two ornamental lakes; excellent large GARAGE, FIVE FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES, all with electric light; in all

84 ACRES.

Forming a most complete and unique COUNTRY HOME. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. Personally inspected.—Further particulars of the Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

Telephone No.:
Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

STODHAM PARK, PETERSFIELD, HANTS



MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE, with three-quarters of a mile trout fishing (both banks) in River Rother, which intersects magnificently timbered gardens; lounge hall, billiard, and three reception, four bath, seventeen bedrooms, etc.; complete water power installation; stabling, garages, two lodges, halli's house and farm-buildings, cottages, laundry; squash racquets court, two hard tennis courts. With park, pasture, arable and woodlands, the area is about

260 ACRES.

Hilly coverts, high birds, hunting, olt at Liphook and Blackmoor.

Vacant possession on completion.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, as a whole or in Three Lots, on October 12th next (unless previously Sold Privately).
Apply GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

IN A SURREY BEAUTY SPOT

On a dry sandy subsoil; 400ft. above sea level, near a first-class golf course; quiet and secluded position.

A WELL-PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE, facing South; long drive; twelve bed, three baths, lounge, three reception rooms, spacious offices.

Squash racquet court; modern conveniences.
Stabling. Garage. Model farmery.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
and paddocks bordered by stream.

30 ACRES.

For SALE.—Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 1910.)

WEST SUSSEX

(NEAR GOODWOOD).

1,100 ACRE SPORTING ESTATE.

COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE.

Eight principal bed, bachelors' and servants' rooms, six baths, fine suite of reception rooms.

ALL CONVENIENCES.

THREE FARMS LET AT GOOD RENTS.

EXTENSIVE WOODLANDS.

FOR SALE.

THE ESTATE HAS BEEN WELL KEPT UP, AND IS IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

AN ADJOINING BEAT OF 1,000 ACRES IS RENTED.

Personally inspected and recommended by GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 2673.)



ADJOINING LIMPSFIELD COMMON

OLD GEORGIAN DOWER HOUSE, with four reception, bath, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, cloakrooms, etc.; electric light, gas and water laid on, telephone available; 450ft. up, greensand soil, fine views.

STABLING. GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES.

Beautifully timbered gardens and grounds with tennis lawn, partly walled fruit and vegetable garden; in all

SIX ACRES.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, BY YEARLY AGREEMENT OR ON LEASE.

Full details from the Sole Agents, F. D. IBBETT & Co., Oxted, and GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

NEWBURY

Secluded position. 450ft. above sea.

FOR SALE.

WELL-PLANNED RESIDENCE, with three reception, three bath, ten bedrooms, etc.; two cottages, stabling, garage and useful buildings.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GARDEN and well-timbered grounds of about

SIXTEEN ACRES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Gravel soil.

REDUCED PRICE.—Full details from GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 4815.)



WILLIAM COWLIN & SON, LTD.

25, VICTORIA STREET, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.
SPECIALISTS FOR COUNTRY PROPERTIES IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

NINE MILES FROM BATH (very easy reach of Bristol).—Fine old Georgian RESIDENCE, situate in some of the most beautiful gardens in the West of England.



Oak staircase, three reception, excellent offices, eight bedrooms, fitted bathrooms; tennis lawn and rose garden, pergola and fishpond, ornamental gardens and lawns; garage and stabling, cottage; electric light, Company's water; orchard and paddock; SIX-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES (additional nineteen acres held on lease). PRICE £4,500, FREEHOLD.—Full particulars of HUGHES and NORTON, LTD., 5, Clare Street, Bristol; or WILLIAM COWLIN & SON, LTD., Estate Offices, Clifton, Bristol.

BUCKLAND & SONS

WINDSOR, SLOUGH AND READING.
Also 4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.1. Museum 0472.
LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS.
Windsor 48, Slough 28, Reading 1890.

BERKSHIRE.

In a lovely rural situation; two miles from Twyford and Wargrave Stations, and six miles from Reading and Maidenhead.

TO BE SOLD.

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of picturesque elevation, surrounded by choice grounds. Accommodation: Ten bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), four reception, complete offices; three garages, stabling.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MAIN WATER.

Two tennis courts, well stocked garden and orchard, extending in all to

FIVE ACRES.

The whole is in perfect order throughout and most confidently recommended by Owner's Agents, Messrs. BUCKLAND & SONS, 154, Friar Street, Reading. (3338.)

THAKE & PAGINTON

SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, AND VALUERS.
Offices: 28, BARTHOLOMEW STREET, NEWBURY.
Telephone 145.



NEAR THE MARLBOROUGH DOWNS.
A CHARMING QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE, with old-world gardens; three sitting rooms, good offices, five bedrooms, bathroom; garage and out-buildings; tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc. In all about

ONE ACRE.

PRICE £1,500. VACANT POSSESSION.

THAKE & PAGINTON, Auctioneers, Newbury.

DORSET COAST

SITUATED IN AN UNEQUALLED POSITION.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

"ENDCLIFF," CANFORD CLIFFS, NEAR BOURNEMOUTH.



THIS VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE (lately occupied by the Owner, J. Dixon, Esq., deceased), in a glorious position, surrounded by magnificent sea views from Isle of Wight to Poole Harbour, with private steps to sandy bathing beach. Three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, usual offices.

Excellent modern cottage; large garage, attractive flower and vegetable gardens, pine woods, tennis court, small green-houses, etc., etc.

ABOUT THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

The late Owner recently expended a considerable amount on improvements and extensions and the whole is in excellent condition.



For further particulars and appointment to view, apply to HANKINSON & SON, The Square, Bournemouth; or to EADON & LOCKWOOD, St. James' Street, Sheffield.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents (Audley),
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephones:
Grosvenor 2130
" 2131



JUST IN THE MARKET.



WEST NORFOLK

23 MILES FROM NORWICH.

IN A FIRST-RATE SHOOTING DISTRICT.

A DIGNIFIED AND QUITE UNSPOILED GEORGIAN PERIOD RESIDENCE.

CONTAINING VERY FINE ORIGINAL PANELLING AND STAIRCASE, OAK FLOORS AND DOORS, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS.

GOOD DRIVE WITH LODGE. PANELLLED HALL, FOUR RECEPTION, TWELVE BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND OTHER CONVENIENCES.

SPLENDID OUTBUILDINGS AND THREE GOOD COTTAGES (INCLUDING LODGE).

LOVELY OLD-WORLD WALLED-IN PLEASURE AND KITCHEN GARDENS, ornamental pond with boathouse, pasture and arable lands, and several small covers and copees conveniently placed and affording excellent sporting.

IN ALL OVER 300 ACRES.

AN ADJOINING FARM OF 300 ACRES CAN BE PURCHASED IF REQUIRED.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by the Owner's Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (80,291.)

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

ONE MILE FROM STATION ON G.E. MAIN LINE.

BEAUTIFUL AND GENUINE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, probably the nicest of its size in the Eastern Counties, partly surrounded by an old moat; south and east aspects; light soil.

SPLENDIDLY TIMBERED PARK OF 100 ACRES.

Oak-panelled lounge hall, staircase hall, four reception, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, offices, etc.

STABLING AND GARAGE, WITH CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT.

TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AMPLE WATER, MODERN DRAINAGE.

Charming old-world gardens and grounds of great beauty, with terraced walks, rose and wild gardens, hard tennis court, kitchen gardens, etc.

HOME FARM WITH FIRST-RATE FARMHOUSE, BUILDINGS, AND EIGHT COTTAGES.

In all about

250 ACRES. FOR SALE.

Further particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (V 80,770.)



ON THE CONFINES OF BALCOMBE FOREST

TWO MILES FROM A STATION AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF FROM THREE BRIDGES.

430FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE. NO PREMIUM.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in the QUEEN ANNE STYLE, designed by a famous architect and commanding lovely panoramic views.

Nineteen bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, billiard and four reception rooms.

STABLING. GARAGES. TWO GOOD COTTAGES.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

The whole Property is in perfect structural and decorative repair.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS.

Near several good golf courses and hunting with two packs.

MORE LAND AND SHOOTING MIGHT BE HAD BY ARRANGEMENT.

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (31,523.)



NEWBURY

(FIVE MILES NORTH OF.)

AT A VERY CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICE.

Beautifully situated little Property, including a charming old-fashioned

HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER.

Three sitting rooms, eight bedrooms, etc.

STABLING AND GARAGE. LODGE AND TWO COTTAGES.

Substantial farm premises. Economical grounds with tennis lawn and walled kitchen garden, well-timbered parklands, arable and woodland; in all about

184 ACRES.

ONLY £5,750, FREEHOLD

AN ADDITIONAL 150 ACRES ADJOINING CAN BE PURCHASED IF REQUIRED.

Particulars and illustrations from Messrs. A. W. NEATE & SONS, Newbury; or Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W.1. (10,487.)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1



PERTSHIRE

Less than four miles from Rumbling Bridge Station and seven miles from Gleneagles, with its famous golf course.

THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF TORMAUKIN, GLENDEVON,

extending with the HILL FARM of WESTER DOWNHILL, to over

270 ACRES,

WITH TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER DEVON.

TORMAUKIN HOUSE stands in a DELIGHTFUL SITUATION above the River Devon, and contains four reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, and ample servants' and garage accommodation.

TWO COTTAGES.

THE FARM OF WESTER DOWNHILL is about 200 ACRES in extent and provides rough shooting.

SHOOTING OVER ADJOINING LAND has usually been rented by the proprietor of this Estate.

TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER DEVON.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Estate Room, 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, October 5th, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (unless Sold Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. WADDELL, MINTOSH & PEDDIE, W.S., 21, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1; Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MARQUISE DE VILLALOBAR ET DE GUIMAREY.

SURREY

One-and-a-half miles from Camberley Station, five miles from Sunningdale; 28 miles from London.

300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

MULROY HOUSE, CAMBERLEY.

THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE, which stands on a broad stone-flagged terrace among pine woods is principally of stone with tiled roof and has recently been completely modernised. Every principal bedroom has a bathroom, and modern conveniences are installed. The HOUSE contains four reception rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, ten bath rooms and ample offices.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND HEATING, WATER AND DRAINAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING.

HOUSE TELEPHONES.

Stabling and garage premises.

Chauffeur's quarters.

Two entrance lodges.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PINE WOODS.

Large kitchen garden with heated glasshouses. In all about

24 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on Thursday, October 13th, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. JOHNSON, JECKS & COLCLOUGH, 24, Austin Friars, E.C. 2

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1



BY DIRECTION OF MRS. RUTHERFORD.

SURREY

Half-a-mile from Bagshot Station; five miles from Ascot; three miles from Sunningdale Golf Course.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

BAGSHOT MANOR, BAGSHOT.

THE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, brick built and ivy clad, faces south-east, and contains three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms and labour-saving offices.

OUTSIDE BILLIARD OR DANCING ROOM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

COMPANIES' WATER AND GAS.

TELEPHONE.

Garage.

Outbuildings.

Farm Buildings.

Old-world gardens, containing fine old holly and yew hedges; hard tennis court, bathing pool, croquet lawn; rich well-watered pastures. In all about

SIXTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on Thursday, October 6th, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. MOODY & WOOLLEY, 40, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.



SEAL, NEAR SEVENOAKS

40 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

Occupying a magnificent position adjoining and overlooking the

WILDERNESS GOLF COURSE.

TO BE SOLD,

THIS ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, containing three reception rooms, five bedrooms, tiled bathroom, heated linen room and adequate domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

COMPANIES' GAS AND WATER.

TELEPHONE.

TWO GARAGES.

DELIGHTFULLY WELL-WOODED GROUNDS.

Clumps of rhododendrons, tennis court, herbaceous borders, fruit and kitchen garden; in all

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover square, W. 1. (24,042.)



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

AND

WALTON & LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.

Telephone:

314 } Mayfair (8 lines).

3066 }

20146 Edinburgh.

2716 Central, Glasgow.

327 Ashford, Kent.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xv. and xxvi.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

SURREY

One-and-a-half miles from main line station.



TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

A MODERN RESIDENCE built of brick with rough cast and tiled roof, standing 200ft. above sea level. It is well back from the road and approached by a drive; lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and offices; central heating, electric light, telephone, Company's water, main drainage.

Garage with two suites of rooms. The gardens include full-sized tennis lawn, croquet lawn, rose and vegetable gardens; about

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

The Property is in excellent order throughout.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (23,141.)

NEAR THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF PERTSHIRE

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, OR UNFURNISHED.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE and OLD-WALLED GARDEN with VINERIES and PEACH HOUSE, beautifully timbered grounds and grass parks, situated within easy motoring distance of Stirling, Loch Leven and Glencagles.

The House contains five reception rooms, billiard room, twelve principal bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and ample servants' accommodation; tennis lawns; garage and stabling; good covert shooting.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh. (E 4852.)

NEAR SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, erected of brick, half timbered with tiled roof, standing 300ft. above sea level on gravel soil with south aspect, is approached by a drive and contains lounge hall, two reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, usual offices.

Central heating. Telephone. Company's electric light, gas and water. Modern drainage.

The House is luxuriously appointed and in good order throughout.

GARAGE.

The well-timbered gardens comprise hard tennis court, summerhouse, terrace walks, flower beds and borders, rose garden and kitchen garden. A stream intersects the grounds.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (23,086.)

BUCKS. WHADDON CHASE

SIX MILES FROM AYLESBURY.



EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A HUNTING BOX OR DAIRYING.

500ft. above sea level with views over seven counties.

Residence with three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

250 acres of valuable pastureland.

Stabling for eight, garage, cowstalls for 48, cottage.

Hunting four days a week.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (23,532.)

BY DIRECTION OF M. B. PIZZEY, ESQ.

BERKSHIRE

Five minutes' walk from Ascot Station.

Nearly adjoining the racecourse.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, HEATH VILLA, ASCOT.



The accommodation comprises lounge hall, four reception rooms, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms and complete offices.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER, GAS AND DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

SMALL SECONDARY RESIDENCE AND GARAGE AND OFFICES WITH FLAT OVER; in all about A QUARTER OF AN ACRE.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in two Lots, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on Thursday, October 13th, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. BEDFORD & CO., Newhaven, Sussex.

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

IDEAL HUNTING BOX TO LET WITH 82 ACRES.

IN THE FERNIE COUNTRY

Eleven miles from Leicester.



ADVANTAGEOUS LEASE until 1935 of a CHARMING OLD HOUSE, modernised throughout with central heating, electric light, etc.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Seven or more loose boxes, two garages, cowsheds and useful farmbuildings, two cottages.

FOUR ACRES OF INEXPENSIVE BUT ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS with small lake.

EXCELLENT PASTURELAND.

MODERATE PREMIUM.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (23,902.)

SUSSEX. CROWBOROUGH

Close to the Beacon, overlooking Ashdown Forest.



TO BE SOLD.

A MODERN BRICK AND SLATED RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom and offices.

Electric light, gas, main water and drainage, independent hot water. Two garages, outbuildings and picturesque secondary COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

The timbered gardens include broad terrace, tennis lawn, ornamental lawn, etc., kitchen garden, orchard and paddock; in all nearly FOUR ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,500, or, excluding the cottage, £1,750.

Sole Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (24,004.)

STAFFORDSHIRE

Five miles from an important Town.



TO BE SOLD.

A COUNTRY PROPERTY of nearly 80 ACRES, of which 40 acres are fine old turf.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, commanding park-like views and containing three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, etc.

Gardens and lawn. Two cottages.

Range of farmbuildings. Road frontage.

PRICE £5,000.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (23,883.)

SURREY

40 minutes from Town; midway between London and Brighton.



CAPITAL LITTLE FARM OF 50 ACRES WITH 700FT. FRONTAGE TO MAIN ROAD.

Gentleman's medium-size modern Residence, with conveniences.

GOOD RANGE OF FARMBUILDINGS.

FREEHOLD, AT THE LOW PRICE OF £3,250.

Sole Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (24,003.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
AND
WALTON & LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.

Telephone:

314 Mayfair (8 lines).
3068
20146 Edinburgh.
2716 Central, Glasgow.
327 Ashford, Kent

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xiv. and xxvi.)

Telephone: 4706 (2 lines).
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO. 37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1.

FOR SALE WITH 3½ ACRES.
WILTSHIRE (near Bradford-on-Avon and Trowbridge).—Charming stone built RESIDENCE, facing South and containing Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, etc.
Central heating, gas, Co.'s water, main drainage.
Good stabling and garage; well laid-out grounds with tennis and other lawns, walled kitchen garden and paddock.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (15,192.)

£4,200 WITH 17 ACRES.
LEICS (excellent hunting centre on high ground).—A very attractive RESIDENCE, containing hall, billiard room, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms, etc.
Electric light, Co.'s water, telephone, central heating.
Garage, good stabling, 6-roomed cottage; charming grounds with 2 tennis courts, kitchen garden, woodland, rookery and pastureland.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (15,068.)

For SALE at a low price. Would Let, Unfurnished.
COTSWOLDS (beautiful position nearly 700ft up on gravel soil, with south aspect).—Charming stone-built RESIDENCE.
Lounge, 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
Electric light, gas, Co.'s water, telephone; central heating; garage; attractive old gardens with 2 tennis courts, rock gardens, kitchen garden, orchard, etc.; in all about 2½ ACRES.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,916.)

£2,650, WITH 1½ ACRES.
SUSSEX (BEAUTIFUL SOUTH DOWNS).—Charming RESIDENCE, in excellent order and containing
Hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
Garage and stabling; luxuriant gardens with tennis court, kitchen garden and grassland.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,920.)

£1,600. RECOMMENDED. EXETER AND EXMOUTH

(between).—Charming HOUSE, with Company's water, electric light, radiators, main drainage; 2 reception, bathroom, 7 bedrooms. Delightful garden. Hunting, fishing, golf.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,857.)



Strongly recommended from inspection.

WORCS (magnificent and healthy situation commanding panoramic views).—For SALE, this exceedingly well-equipped COUNTRY RESIDENCE; BILLIARD AND 5 OTHER WELL PROPORTIONED RECEPTION ROOMS, WINTER GARDEN, 3 BATHROOMS, 15 or 16 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS; Co.'s water, electric light, central heating, telephone; GARAGES, 9 LOOSE BOXES, FARMERY, LODGE, COTTAGE.
Beautiful grounds sloping to the south, tennis and other lawns, lily pond, 2 kitchen gardens, orchards, and rich grassland.
IN ALL ABOUT 90 ACRES.
More land available.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (5589.)

Inspected and strongly recommended.

To LET, FURNISHED, long or short period.
NEWBURY (6 miles of; 1½ miles station hunting with 3 packs, golf; 350ft. above sea level).—Very comfortable old-fashioned RESIDENCE, reached by carriage drive from private road. 3 or 4 reception, 3 bathrooms, 10 to 12 bedrooms.
Telephone, central heating, gas.
Stabling, garages; well-timbered grounds, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, etc.
Hunters and groom by arrangement.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (10,741.)

£3,500 WITH 58 ACRES.
WORCS (four miles from Malvern and Worcester; good hunting district).—A most attractive
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in a delightful position well off the main road. Large hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; electric light, telephone; stabling, garage, cottage, farmery. Nice grounds with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard and rich grassland.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (15,089.)

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge.
5,000 GUINEAS. BARGAIN.
DAILY REACH LONDON
(400ft. up, 2 golf courses near; about mile station).—CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER.
Lounge hall, 4 reception, bathroom, 12 bedrooms.
Co.'s water, gas, central heating, telephone.
BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS, clipped yews, kitchen garden, park and woodland.
STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGES.
More land available up to 40 acres.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (15,115.)

WHATLEY, HILL & CO. AGENTS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES and ESTATES.



KENT.—A beautiful old MANOR HOUSE, one mile from a main road in unspoiled country, good carriage drive. The House contains large hall, two large sitting rooms, cloakroom, two downstairs. On the first floor approached by two staircases are eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, w.c. Above is attic accommodation which could be used for further bedrooms if required; Company's water; very charming garden; garage, stables and lodge; in all about seven acres. (A larger area, including the home farmhouse, can be purchased if required).
FREEHOLD £3,500.

Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL & Co.,
24, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

CENTRE OF ATHERSTONE HUNT.—To LET, furnished, charming HOUSE, one-and-a-half built, from Atherstone Station, four-and-a-half from Nuneaton, easy distance of golf links, containing four reception rooms, six principal bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms, four maids' rooms, separate staircase to three smaller bedrooms, servants' hall; gas lighting, water laid on; good stabling for twelve horses, bedroom over, coach-house; good garden. By the year or on Lease. Rent £300 per annum.
Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL & Co.,
24, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

HANKINSON & SON AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, Phone 1307, BOURNEMOUTH.

SHAFTESBURY, DORSET.
Suitable for Private Residence, Hotel, School or Nursing Home.



"BELMONT HOUSE."—A commodious Georgian Residence, situated 666ft. above sea level, in a district renowned as a health resort. As a Private Residence the accommodation comprises fourteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, four reception and separate accommodation for two married servants, but this can be extended to 20 bedrooms if it is desired to use the Property as a hotel or school, etc. In addition there is a cottage and delightful pleasure grounds and paddock; in all nearly twelve acres; gas and water, central heating; close to R.C. church. Hunting and golf. To be SOLD by AUCTION early in November.—Particulars and conditions of Sale from the Auctioneers, or Solicitors, Messrs. KENT, BURRIDGE & ARKELL, Bell Street, Shaftesbury.

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO. ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS, ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET, Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER. Telephone: No. 967 (two lines).

ON THE COTSWOLDS (about six miles from Cheltenham and Gloucester).—A charming small RESIDENCE in a secluded position, with south aspect, containing lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, excellent offices, five bed and dressing rooms, maid's room, bathroom; electric light, good water supply, central heating; garage; terraced gardens and water garden. Vacant possession. Price £2,750.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (M 55.)

ON THE COTSWOLDS.—A most attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY near a picturesque Cotswold village at head of beautiful valley. The Residence is late Georgian, substantially built of stone and stands on a southern slope about 400ft. above sea level, facing south-west; hall, three reception, twelve bed and dressing, two baths; electric light; stabling, garage, cottage, well-timbered grounds and pasture; in all about 45 acres; good hunting district; well-known golf links, three miles. Price £8,850.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (O 71.)

HEREFORDSHIRE.—For SALE, a charming Tudor MANOR HOUSE in beautiful country, eleven miles from Hereford, with trout and grayling fishing and shooting; large oak-paneled hall, four reception rooms, gunroom, eleven bed and dressing rooms, attic accommodation, two bathrooms; excellent water supply, central heating, acetylene lighting; stabling, garage; delightful and beautifully timbered grounds with two grass and one hard tennis court; in all approximately ten acres. Price £6,000.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (P 123.)

WORCS (near Bredon).—An attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE in beautiful country, substantially built, facing south and containing hall, two reception, six bedrooms, bath, large attic, and usual offices; stabling, garage and outbuildings; grounds, small orchard and paddock; in all about three acres; main drainage and water. Vacant possession. Price £1,850.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (G 156.)

CHELMSFORD (about one mile from station; with excellent service of fast trains to and from City).—Charming Freehold RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY for SALE. Exceedingly attractive, artistically designed Residence, planned and equipped for easy working; hall, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bath, domestic offices; double garage and other buildings, pleasure garden of rare beauty; tennis lawn, conservatory, greenhouses, summerhouses, etc.; splendid paddock and orchard, vegetable and fruit garden; in all about four acres; electric light, gas, telephone, main water and drainage; golf links two miles.—Price, full particulars and photos of the Sole Agents, ALFRED DABY & Co., Auctioneers and Land Agents, Chelmsford. (Tel. No. 2.)

ST. ALBANS. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT RESIDENCE, with charming grounds and paddock, in all fifteen acres, adjoining site ancient city of Verulamium, with uninterrupted view of Abbey, and containing seven family bedrooms and nursery wing, ample servants' accommodation, six bathrooms, hall, five reception rooms, handsome billiard room. Doors and windows principal rooms in teak. Lodge, garage, chauffeur's house, stabling; walled garden.

Admirably suited school or institution.

Immediate possession.

OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER AND GAS.

Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & Co., 29, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

FREEHOLD—CATERHAM VALLEY (600ft. up).—An ideal City man's HOME, with south aspect, sheltered by hills from North; twelve bed and dressing rooms, four reception, two bathrooms, etc.; beautifully planned; fine stoves and perfect central heating; electric light and Company's water; garage for two or more cars, cottage, bungalow, poultry runs, etc., and gardener's flat; specimen trees, shrubs, flower beds, lawns, kitchen garden, fruit trees and land up to 22 acres. Easy house to run. Low price, or might Let with option to purchase.
Apply Capt. J. C. ISAACS, Junior Army and Navy Club, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

HAMPSHIRE AND NEW FOREST DISTRICT. SAWBRIDGE & SON, F.A.I. 147½, HIGH STREET, SOUTHAMPTON. Telephone 2738.

NEAR WINCHESTER.
On high ground. Gravel soil. South aspect.



PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,750.
A SPLENDIDLY FITTED COUNTRY HOUSE (pre-war built; quiet situation in delightful wooded country).—Exceptional accommodation: Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, dressing and bathrooms, two boxrooms and offices. Central heating, electric light, constant hot water, Company's gas and water, telephone. GARAGE and outbuildings. Charming inexpensive GROUNDS, tennis lawn, stream and carp-pond, rosetry and pergola, woodland walks, paddock; in all SEVEN ACRES.—Apply for set of photographs to SAWBRIDGE & SON, F.A.I., as above.

SURREY HILLS 30 minutes from Town.



A RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION with an exclusiveness of position and affording a prospect of charm; entirely on TWO FLOORS; five splendid bedrooms, handsome bathroom, three charming reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; parquet floors, oak panelling and oak beams throughout.

Electric light. Main drainage. Co.'s water. Central heating. Telephone.

ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS of about ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES. PRICE £8,500, FREEHOLD.
Illustrated particulars and plans from Sole Agents, JOHN P. DICKINS & SONS, 2/4, George Street, Croydon.

WESTMORLAND.—Exceptional opportunity. Attractive HOUSE near the Lakes. For SALE by Private Treaty, the delightfully secluded Freehold Residence known as "Ingewood," Crosby Garrett. The Property is situated in the Eden Valley, amidst some of the finest scenery in England. The House is in perfect repair, is lit throughout with electric light, and contains three public rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), w.c., kitchen, cellars; two garages, etc.; one-and-a-quarter acres well-kept grounds, gardens, and orchard (containing pear and plum trees presently bearing prolific crops). Three minutes' walk from railway station, within half-an-hour's run of the Lake District; near moors. Ample shooting available. The Owner is going abroad, and will accept low price to ensure quick Sale. Immediate entry.—Full particulars and orders to view from E. HOLMES, Estate Office, Castle-Douglas.

Telegrams :
" Estate, o/o Harrods, London."
Branch Office : " West Byfleet."

HARRODS Ltd.
62 & 64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 1
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PETHAM HOUSE, NEAR CANTERBURY



HIGH GROUND, CENTRE OF WELL-TIMBERED PARK: FINE VIEWS.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE
on two floors only: four reception, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms and offices.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.
tennis lawn, kitchen and rock gardens, etc.
GOOD WATER SUPPLY. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TWO GOOD FARMS.
with HOUSES and BUILDINGS; small holding and numerous cottages; in all about

500 ACRES. PRICE £12,500.

Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



SURREY'S PREMIER BEAUTY SPOT

750FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, ON LEITH HILL. WONDERFUL POSITION. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

UNIQUE STONE-BUILT HOUSE.

dating back 300 years, modernised and in splendid condition.

The accommodation conveniently arranged comprises

HALL, TWO OR THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, SEVEN OR EIGHT BEDROOMS, TWO LARGE ATTIC BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS, TWO STAIRCASES, SERVANTS' HALL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

GRAVEL SOIL.

GOOD WATER SUPPLY.



EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-TIMBERED

GROUNDS

WITH TENNIS AND OTHER LAWNS, ROCK GARDEN, ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN AND GRASSLAND;

in all between

16 TO 200 ACRES.

Splendid pair of cottages, each with Bathroom.

STONE-BUILT BUNGALOW.

DAIRY.

GARAGE AND FARMBUILDINGS.



FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE AND PRESENTING AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING SOMETHING QUITE OUT OF THE ORDINARY. Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



SURREY HEIGHTS

HAMPSHIRE BORDER (CLOSE TO).

Lovely position. 600ft. up. Sandy soil.

MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE. beautifully situated close to open heather-clad commons, convenient for station. Hall, four reception, nine bedrooms, billiard room, two bathrooms, offices; Co's electric light and power, also gas and water, radiators, modern drainage; garage, outbuildings. Beautiful matured grounds, lawn, kitchen, rock, and rose garden, ornamental trees and shrubs; in all ABOUT TWO ACRES. ONLY £5,500, FREEHOLD. —Inspected and strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. WALLIS & WALLIS, 31, High Street, Guildford, and HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



IDEAL HOME FOR A HUNTING MAN. CENTRE OF THE WHADDON CHASE

Comfortable House. Three cottages. First-rate stabling.

Hall, lounge, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, and complete offices; electric light, good water supply, modern drainage, telephone. GARAGE, OUTBUILDINGS; inexpensive pleasure grounds, and pasture; in all about TEN ACRES. PRICE £4,500, FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



EDGE OF WOODBURY COMMON

One of Devon's Beauty Spots, seven miles from Exeter. **GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AND VALUABLE SMALL PLEASURE FARM.** Ideal situation, magnificent views. Centre of East Devon Hunt. In excellent order. Picturesque HOUSE, facing south. Three reception, six bedrooms, tiled bathroom, usual offices; electric light and all modern conveniences; large garage, stabling for six, man's room, excellent farmbuildings; beautiful pleasure grounds with lawns, flower beds, rockeries, orchards, rich pastureland, small amount arable, spinney; in all about 56 ACRES. Golf at Budleigh Salterton. MODERATE PRICE for quick Sale.—Inspected and strongly recommended. HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

(For continuation of advertisements see page xxvii.)

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WILSON & CO.

14, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.
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SURREY BORDER. CLOSE TO WELL-KNOWN GOLF LINKS

UNDER AN HOUR
FROM TOWN.

AMIDST
IDEAL SURROUNDINGS
200 YARDS BACK FROM
THE ROAD.

Entrance and inner halls,
three reception rooms,
eleven bed and dressing
rooms, four splendid bath-
rooms.

Entrance lodge, cottage, gar-
age for several cars, farmery.



In wonderful order, up to
date in every respect, but
with all original features
preserved.

Notable features include
superb old panelling, mas-
sive oak beams, fine open
fireplaces, oak staircase.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC
LIGHT AND WATER.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

AN OLD-WORLD HOUSE OF UNIQUE CHARACTER

PERFECTLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

WIDE EXPANSE OF LAWNS FOR TENNIS AND CROQUET, HARD TENNIS COURT, ITALIAN GARDEN, ORNAMENTAL WATER, WALLED
KITCHEN GARDEN, WITH RANGE OF GLASS, ORCHARD, PARK-LIKE PASTURE.

FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1. A beautiful set of photos can be seen at the Agents' Offices.

SURREY. IN THE BEAUTIFUL GODALMING NEIGHBOURHOOD

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN OCTOBER.



"BICTON CROFT," GODALMING, CLOSE TO CHARTERHOUSE.

High up yet sheltered from the north, with lovely views extending to Hindhead;
under an hour from London; sandstone soil.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE, in such perfect order that
a purchaser could enter into occupation without expenditure; DECORATIONS
IN PERFECT TASTE, CHOICE FIREPLACES, SPLENDIDLY FITTED BATH-
ROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE,
TELEPHONE.

Ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, fine hall, large drawing room with
parquet floor, two other reception rooms, complete domestic quarters with servants'
sitting room, sun parlour; garage for several cars, chauffeur's cottage. LOVELY
GARDENS with tennis and other lawns, rock garden, kitchen garden, paddock and
wood.

ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

Also A CHARMING MODERN COTTAGE, with about a quarter of an acre,
perfectly situate with views of singular beauty. Will be SOLD separately.

Particulars of H. B. BAYERSTOCK, Land Agent, Godalming, or the Auctioneers,
WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

DORSET AND SOMERSET BORDERS

GEORGIAN HOUSE

of unique character with original period
fireplaces, oak panelling and other beautiful
features.

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, three recep-
tion rooms, billiard room, lounge hall.

COMPANY'S LIGHTING AND WATER.

Four cottages. Stabling. Garage. Farmery.

PERFECT OLD GARDENS.

Tennis and croquet lawns, ornamental water, walled
kitchen garden, orchard and paddocks.

SEVENTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

£6,000, FREEHOLD.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.



TWO MILES GOOD SALMON FISHING

IN CENTRE OF A FAMOUS HUNT.

QUEEN ANNE CHARACTER HOUSE.

Two miles main line station; London three-and-a-half
hours.

Twelve principal bed, four bathrooms, gun room, three
good reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
GOOD WATER.

Garage. Stabling. Cottages. Laundry.
EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS; walled
kitchen garden, orchards, parkland; about

60 ACRES.

The whole Property is in good order.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. REDUCED PRICE.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

A REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY

Under an hour from London, in rural Hampshire, two-and-a-half miles from Basingstoke Station and close to
old world village.



£3,000, FREEHOLD.

will be accepted for a delightful MODERN HOUSE,
in ideal situation, standing high, well away from road,
with charming views.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, conservatory, servants'
sitting room, nine bedrooms, bathroom.

ENTRANCE LODGE, STABLING FOR THREE,
GARAGE.

Chauffeur's quarters, useful buildings.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, orchard and
paddock.

SIX ACRES.

Immediate inspection advised.—Sole Agents, WILSON
and Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

ASHDOWN FOREST

400ft. above sea level, with most wonderful views; a few
minutes from the famous golf links.

PERFECT COUNTRY HOUSE IN 100-ACRE PARK.

Approached by a long drive. The House is in first-class
order.

Fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, fine suite of recep-
tion rooms.

Ample garage accommodation, stabling and cottages,
farmery.

PERFECT OLD GARDENS,
with magnificent trees of centuries growth; splendid
tennis courts, walled gardens, etc., orchard, and park
nearly 100 acres.

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

Telephone
Grosvenor 2260 (2 lines).

COLLINS & COLLINS

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

ONE HOUR OF LONDON



LOUNGE HALL, SEVENTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, SEVEN BATH ROOMS, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN SANITATION.

DOMESTIC OFFICES WHITE-TILED THROUGHOUT.

THE ESTATE has been maintained REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE and is

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

complete with the costly contents of the House, Furniture, Pictures, Wines, Motor Car, also all the live and dead stock on the Farm.

A LOW INCLUSIVE PRICE

WILL BE ACCEPTED, REPRESENTING ONLY A FRACTION OF WHAT THE PLACE HAS ACTUALLY COST THE OWNER.

Strongly recommended by Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 15,557.)

20 MILES FROM THE SEA

THROUGH TRAINS TO THE CITY AND WEST END. RURAL COUNTRY.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

260 ACRES

INTERSECTED BY A PICTURESQUE STREAM.

MODEL HOME FARM.

AGENT'S HOUSE.

BAILIFF'S HOUSE.

NUMEROUS COTTAGES.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

(dating from 1614).

Conveniently planned on two floors, embodying every possible modern comfort and with an expensively fitted

BATHROOM TO EACH GUEST'S BEDROOM.



BANQUETING HALL.

BEAUTIFUL SUSSEX



GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL ESTATE; attractive modern House: three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing, bathroom and good domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CO.'S WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

Pair cottages, two garages and outbuildings; tennis and pleasure lawns, long wooded drive, pretty gardens, orchard, pasture, woodland and arable.

80 ACRES.

FOR SALE, AT LOW FIGURE.

Apply Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 11,535.)

Occupying an exceptional position amidst some of the most beautiful scenery in the Home Counties.

HASLEMERE

Standing 500ft. above sea level on gravel soil facing south, with glorious views extending on a clear day for nearly 40 miles.



MODERN GABLED RESIDENCE, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, loggia; electric light, central heating, modern sanitation. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, well timbered with beautiful old trees, shady walks, tennis lawn; GARAGE; extending in all to about SIX-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Both the House and grounds have been the subject of considerable expenditure and every care and attention have been lavished on them. The principal rooms face south and enjoy the maximum amount of light and air.

Inspected by Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (13,901.)

WILTS

TWO-AND-A-HALF MILES SWINDON JUNCTION. HUNTING WITH SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN PACKS.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

standing in well-timbered park. Four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, and ample domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. GAS. MAIN WATER. TELEPHONE.

Garage for three cars, extensive outbuildings, two cottages; tastefully arranged grounds, tennis court, pleasure and kitchen gardens, and pastureland; over

50 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Apply Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 15,719.)



COLLINS & COLLINS, OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.

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By order of Lieut.-Col. F. C. Bryant.

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WITHIN 35 MILES OF TOWN.
550FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. SANDY SOIL.



THE RED COTTAGE, HOLMBURY ST. MARY.
Adjoining and having direct access to a beautiful common.

FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD.

UNIQUE AND CHARMING SMALL RESIDENCE, perfect in every detail: beautiful oak panelling and doors; old firebacks form special feature.

Entrance hall, fine dining hall (both panelled in oak), delightful white drawing room, handsome morning room, six best bedrooms, three maids' rooms (all with fitted lavatory basins), two excellent bathrooms.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

CHARMING GARDENS

(laid regardless of expense), with shaped yew hedges, dwarf walls, crazy paving walks, etc.

COTTAGE, TWO GARAGES,
and

OTHER USEFUL BUILDINGS.

TENNIS COURT.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents,
DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1.



UNDER 20 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON

A CHARMING ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, thoroughly up to date and comprising four reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, four bathrooms, etc.; modern conveniences installed.

Numerous outbuildings, including three garages
Eighteen cottages.

BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT PLEASURE GARDENS.
Croquet and tennis lawns, large kitchen garden, etc.

The whole Property extends to just under
50 ACRES,

of which most is pastureland.

For SALE as a whole or with less land and fewer cottages.

Price and further particulars of DUNCAN B. GRAY and
PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1. (4107.)

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS

FOR SALE.

A FINE OLD RESIDENCE, standing 600ft. up, 'midst beautiful country; two-and-a-half miles from a main line station, 45 minutes by fast trains to London.

Accommodation: THREE RECEPTION, NINE BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS AND COMPLETE OFFICES.

STABLING, COACH-HOUSE or GARAGE, with rooms over.

Walled kitchen garden, tennis lawn, etc.

PRICE £5,500.

Further particulars from DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS,
129, Mount Street, W. 1.

THE HILLS AND DOWNS OF BERKSHIRE

An hour's rail of London.

OCCUPYING A SPLENDID POSITION FOR HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING, RACING and GOLF.



£8,500, FREEHOLD.

EXCEPTIONAL MODERATE-SIZED RESIDENCE containing

ABOUT A DOZEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS,

BILLIARD ROOM AND FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

LONG CARRIAGE DRIVE WITH LODGE.

SPLENDID MODERN GARAGES AND STABLING, FOUR FINE COTTAGES.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS

with rich park-like meadows; in all some

38 ACRES.

PRETTY LAKE.

The situation of this property is second to none, this distance from London and, apart from the sporting attraction of the district, the social life leaves nothing to be desired.

Inspected and very highly recommended by DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1.

REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I.
AUCTIONEER AND ESTATE AGENT,
HASLEMERE (Tel. 10), FARNHAM AND HINDHEAD.

MIDHURST.

Unrivalled scenery. Near Cowdray Park.
For SALE Privately or by AUCTION.



"WOODLANDS," MIDHURST.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, facing south, with seven bedrooms, bath, four reception rooms, usual offices; Co.'s water, main drainage, petrol gas lighting; garage and stabling. Secluded grounds three-quarters of an acre, tennis and croquet lawns. Moderate reserve.

Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, as above.



HASLEMERE.—BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEE.

For SALE Privately, or by Auction (650ft. up, near the lovely Hindhead Commons), attractive modern RESIDENCE, near all conveniences, and golf; three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, three w.c.'s, kitchen, usual offices; Co.'s water, electric light and gas laid on, modern drainage, central heating; pretty secluded garden, half-an-acre, tennis. Low price for quick Sale.—Apply Sole Agent, REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere. (Tel. 10); also at Hindhead and Farnham.

MESSRS. CRONK

ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS,
KENT HOUSE, 18, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,
S.W. 1, and SEVENOAKS, KENT.
Established 1845. Telephones, 1195 Regent; 4 Sevenoaks.

NEAR SEVENOAKS (situate on a slope of the River Ararent in most beautiful country and but half-a-mile from the station).—A secluded and substantial RESIDENCE, containing seven bedrooms, two bathrooms and three reception rooms; garage with living rooms over and stabling; nineteen acres of park-like lands, gardens, tennis court. Price £4,000. (8472.)

TO LET (Kent; situate in one of the finest parts of the county), a RESIDENCE of good design containing eight bedrooms, bathroom and three reception rooms; garage and stabling; Co.'s water, main drainage, acetylene gas; two-and-three-quarter acres of gardens, tennis and other lawns. To Let, 7, 14 or 21 years. £250 per annum. (8176.)

HILDENBOROUGH (one-and-three-quarter miles from station with excellent service of business trains).—A well-planned RESIDENCE having extensive views over beautifully wooded landscape, containing five bedrooms, bathroom and two reception rooms; Co.'s water, electric light, telephone, modern drainage; well laid-out gardens in borders, pergolas and rockeries, hard tennis court; two-and-a-half acres in all. Price £3,750. (10,198.)

WOODCOCK & SON

*Phones: Mayfair 1544; Ipswich 2801.
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Provincial Office: 45, Princes Street, Ipswich.

A REALLY DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME.
AN UNCOMMONLY CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near Norwich, in charming ground of three-and-a-half acres, affording perfect seclusion and quiet; four reception, ten or twelve bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); two tennis courts; garage; boating and fishing in river, five minutes' walk; good shooting; Freehold, only £3,000, or with 20 acres meadow and extra buildings £3,500. Must be seen to be appreciated. (Reply Ipswich.)

A PERFECT GEM, AFFORDING ABSOLUTE SECLUSION, ONE HOUR TOWN.
DELIGHTFUL EARLY JACOBEOAN RESIDENCE of unusual charm, with 40-acre pleasure farm; three reception, seven bed, bath (h. and c.); much old oak and beautiful early Stuart decorations; electric light, central heating; gardens and pastureland; good buildings; fishing, boating, hunting and shooting. Freehold £3,750. (Reply Ipswich.)

FRONTING FINE YACHTING RIVER.
NEAR ALDEBURGH (Suffolk).—Magnificently equipped STOCK FARM, 500 acres, mostly rich pasture. Charming Georgian Residence; quite exceptional buildings, electrically lit; off farmhouse, twelve cottages. Freehold £5,000. A wonderful bargain. (Reply Ipswich.)

WHATLEY & CO. in conjunction with DAVEY & CO.

Estate Agents, [Ltd.]
Surveyors, Etc., Auctioneers, Etc.,
CIRENCESTER, 113, WHITELADIES ROAD,
GLOS. BRISTOL.
Telegrams: "Whatley, Cirencester." "Davey, Bristol."
Telephone: 33 Cirencester. 4852 Bristol.



BORDERS OF WILTS AND GLOS. (good hunting centre, polo and golf).—For SALE, an exceptionally well-built Cotswold-style COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with stone-tiled roof, standing in a secluded position, but convenient for main line railway services, etc. Sitting hall, reception room, kitchen, etc., five bedrooms, bathroom; all modern sanitary fittings; wired for electric light; quantity of oak, including panelling, doors, staircase, etc.; garden, small paddocks; about two-and-a-half acres in all. Possibly more land can be obtained adjoining. Price moderate.—For further particulars apply WHATLEY & Co., Estate Agents, Cirencester, or DAVEY and Co., LTD., 113, Whiteladies Road, Bristol. (3/236.)

AT THE LOW PRICE OF £4,500.

DEVON AND SOMERSET BORDERS.—A charming Elizabethan style modern RESIDENCE hunting, fishing, shooting, polo.



Situate 400ft. above sea level with grand views to the Somerset Hills and over the vale of Taunton Dene. The House is in first-class order throughout and contains hall oak-panelled lounge, drawing room, dining room, smoking room and loggia, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms four maids' rooms, excellent domestic offices; two garages, beautiful flower gardens, kitchen garden; in all about SIX ACRES; electric light, central heating, modern drainage, water, telephone. Price £4,500, Freehold. Additional land up to 100 acres can be purchased.—Particulars from DENSHAM and LAMBERT, 23A, Saville Row, W. 1, and 63/4, New Broad Street, E.C. 2. *Phone: Regent 0791 and Gerrard 1080.

'Phones :
Gros. 1267 (4 lines).
Telegrams :
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CONSTABLE & MAUDE

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THE SQUARE, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.



BY ORDER OF MR. T. WESTRAY.

ESHER

ONLY FIFTEEN MILES FROM TOWN.

THE PARTICULARLY CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, known as
"THORNBRAKE," ESHER PARK,

containing
EIGHT BED, TWO BATH, THREE RECEPTION, AND BILLIARD ROOM.
GARAGE FOR TWO.

Delightfully disposed and well-matured grounds of nearly
TWO ACRES,

with tennis lawn and excellent kitchen garden.

FEW MINUTES FROM STATION AND COMMON.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA
STREET, LONDON, E.C.4, ON OCTOBER 19TH, AT 2.30 p.m.

Full particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. WHITFIELD, BYRNE & DEAN, 22, Surrey Street,
Strand, W.C.; Sole Agents, CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.



NEW FOREST

Within half-a-mile of Brockenhurst, four-and-a-half miles from Lymington and Lyndhurst, sixteen
miles from Bournemouth and sixteen miles from Southampton.

MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE KNOWN AS

THE COTTAGE, BROCKENHURST.

Approached by a carriage drive, and enjoying a very pleasant situation.
HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, SIX BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, CAPITAL
DOMESTIC OFFICES.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

EXCELLENT BRICK-BUILT GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS

attractively disposed, well matured and shaded by fine forest trees, well stocked, and productive
kitchen garden; in all about

ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & MAUDE are instructed to offer the above Property for SALE
by AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
E.C.4, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold Privately).
Illustrated particulars may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. JACKSON, SON & WALKER, King-
wood, Hants; or from the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 2, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.



NEW FOREST BORDERS

Within three-quarters of a mile of New Milton, town and station, six miles from Lymington and
Christchurch, and twelve miles from Bournemouth.

MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENCE, known as "FERNHILL GATE,"
NEW MILTON, occupying a convenient and sunny position, and containing two reception
rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, and convenient domestic offices.

COMPANY'S WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHTING. MODERN SANITATION. TELEPHONE.
GRAVEL SOIL. COTTAGE. FARMERY. GARAGE.

CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS, including formal gardens with herbaceous borders,
tennis lawn, matured kitchen garden, and a good orchard. FOUR ENCLOSURES OF PASTURE-
LAND; in all

SEVEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & MAUDE will offer the above property for SALE by AUCTION
at the London Auction Mart, on Wednesday, October 5th, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously
Sold Privately).

Illustrated particulars of the Solicitors, Messrs. F. & A. L. BOWKER, 17, Southgate Street,
Winchester; or from the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 2, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London,
W.1.



GENUINE BARGAIN

WITH ABOUT 25 ACRES.

OFFERS OF £1,500 CONSIDERED.

IN A LOVELY POSITION ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER WYE.

THIS BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, four reception,
twelve bed and dressing rooms, two baths and usual offices; electric light, central heating,
Company's water.

IN PERFECT ORDER.

Stabling.

Garage.

Cottage.

UNIQUE PLEASURE GARDENS

of great natural beauty planted with many sub-tropical plants and flowering shrubs, and
beautiful rock gardens, lawns, pergola, flower beds and borders, and lovely cliff walks along the
bank of the river; in all about

25 ACRES.

MORE LAND AND COTTAGES AVAILABLE ADJOINING.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Apply to Sole Agents, CONSTABLE & MAUDE, as above.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE



ON THE LAKE, SEVEN KILOMETRES FROM GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

AN OLD HOUSE, designed by the celebrated French architect, François Blondel, and built in 1730; central heating, electric light, gas, good offices; paneled dining
room with carvings by Jacquet, paneled drawing room, gallery, hall, stairs with wrought-iron balustrade, ten bedrooms and four servants' rooms, two bathrooms.
In the grounds another House with ten rooms, two kitchens; electricity, gas and bathroom. Home Farm, garage with chauffeur's room, stable, studio; 35 acres; well-
timbered grounds, gardens designed by Lenotre. Private harbour; beautiful view of lake and Mont Blanc. To be SOLD by Private Treaty.—Apply C. & E. BORY
50, Rue du Stand, Geneva, Switzerland.

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LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH

SOUTHAMPTON:
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SALE ON THURSDAY NEXT.

SOUTH DEVON

Six miles from Plymouth, three miles from Plymstock, two miles from the mouth of the River Yealm with foreshore rights of about two miles.



THE VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND BUILDING PROPERTY, known as
LANGDON COURT ESTATE

Including THE FINE OLD MEDIUM-SIZE TUDOR RESIDENCE (as illustrated), in an excellent state of preservation, situated amongst beautiful surroundings, facing south and with every modern convenience; eighteen principal and secondary bedrooms, three bathrooms, four reception rooms, large hall, billiard room, palm court, complete domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
Garage for five cars. Picturesque entrance lodge. Laundry. Two gamekeepers' houses.
Ample stabling and outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS, with two tennis courts, croquet lawn, large walled kitchen garden, etc., together with

GREAT MEWSTONE ISLAND AND WEMBURY BEACH.

TWELVE FINE DAIRY AND REARING FARMS, WITH SUPERIOR HOUSES AND HOMESTEADS.
THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE VILLAGES OF KNIGHTON, WEST WEMBURY AND DOWN THOMAS.
SMALLER RESIDENCE. TWO FULLY LICENSED INNS. 40 COTTAGES AND VILLAS.

VALUABLE BUILDING ESTATE

with an unrivalled sea frontage and ripe for development; the whole extending to an area of about
2,075 ACRES.

SAFE ANCHORAGE FOR YACHTS IN THE YEALM.

HUNTING AND GOLF AVAILABLE.

Vacant possession of the Residence, smaller Residence and lands in hand on completion of the purchase.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously Sold by Private Treaty) by Messrs.

FOX & SONS, in conjunction with Messrs. VINER CAREW & CO., in a large number of Lots at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, on Thursday, September 29th, 1927, in two sessions, at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
Particulars and conditions may be obtained in due course of the Solicitors, Messrs. RAWLINS, DAVY & WELLS, Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth; and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth and Southampton, and Messrs. VINER CAREW & CO., Prudential Buildings, Plymouth.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

ON THE SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

OCCUPYING A UNIQUE POSITION WITH A FRONTAGE OF ABOUT 100FT. TO THE CLIFF.



Price and full particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

TO BE SOLD, this very attractive and perfectly appointed Freehold MARINE RESIDENCE, facing due south and commanding wonderful views.

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, principal and secondary staircases, magnificent oak-paneled and galleried hall, four reception rooms, loggia, complete domestic offices; central heating, electric lighting, Company's gas and water, main drainage, telephone. Cottage, stabling, garage.

The charming pleasure grounds are well laid out and extend to the cliff edge; they comprise rose garden, grass terrace, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen gardens, etc.; the whole being about

FIVE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES

DORSET AND SOMERSET BORDERS

In the Centre of the Cattistock Hunt. Five miles from Crewkerne main line station with good service of fast trains to London.



FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

TO BE SOLD, the exceptionally attractive Freehold RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY with characteristic early Georgian Residence with specimen chimneypieces, fine oak panelling and other features of the period. Nine principal bed and dressing rooms, five secondary and servants' bedrooms, bath-room, three excellent reception rooms, billiard room, lounge hall, complete domestic offices.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER. Garage, stabling, four cottages, small farmery.

Fine old-world gardens of noted beauty with lake, tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, rich park-like pastureland, orchard, etc.; the whole extending to about

SEVENTEEN - AND - A - HALF ACRES.

PRICE £6,000, FREEHOLD.



ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BOURNEMOUTH

THE ABOVE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE, MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing six bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge hall, complete domestic offices; Company's gas and water; nicely matured pleasure gardens and grounds; in all about

TWO-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,000.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

SUSSEX

Ocupying an exceptionally fine position on high ground, commanding magnificent views over the Ashdown Forest. Five minutes from a golf course.



FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION, this old black and white FARMHOUSE, recently restored in keeping with the Elizabethan period; four bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, kitchen and offices; garage with living room; good water supply, modern drainage.

The land, which extends in all to about SIX-AND-A-HALF ACRES, comprises small kitchen garden and orchard, valuable pastureland.

PRICE £2,100, FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

Five minutes' walk from the seashore, and one-and-a-half miles from a main line station.

TO BE SOLD, this exceptionally attractive Freehold RESIDENCE, occupying a convenient and sunny position facing due south, and commanding fine marine views; seven bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms, boxroom, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and complete offices; Company's gas and water, central heating; well-matured pleasure garden, including tennis lawn; the whole comprising about

HALF-AN-ACRE.

PRICE £3,000, FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



DORSET

Ocupying a choice position on high ground and commanding magnificent views over Poole Harbour to the Purbeck Hills.

TO BE SOLD, this well-constructed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, facing south, and containing four bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and complete offices; garage.

WELL-MATURED GROUNDS, including flower and kitchen gardens, lawns, heatherland and woodlands; the whole extending to about

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

PRICE £3,000, FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

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20, BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

Auctioneers and Surveyors,
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Land and Estate Agents.

THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND ARE RECOMMENDED

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

LINCOLNSHIRE



Grantham seven-and-a-half miles, Skeaford six-and-a-half miles, Ancaster one-and-a-half miles. Exceptional social area. HUNTING with the BELVOIR and BLANKNEY. Handy for several stations and villages. Beautiful unspoilt undulating and well-wooded country.

WILLOUGHBY HALL, NEAR ANCASTER.

THIS HANDSOME STONE-BUILT MANSION in the JACOBEBAN STYLE, seated in a beautifully timbered park and approached by long drive, with lodge entrance, having accommodation which includes spacious main hall, five reception rooms, seventeen principal and secondary bedrooms, seven servants' bedrooms, ample offices, two bathrooms; service lift; constant hot water, central heating.

LODGE. LARGE COTTAGE. CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS.
GARAGES, STABLING, FARMERY.

Well-timbered inexpensive grounds with sweeping lawns, walled kitchen garden, woodlands and park.

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE WITH

20 OR UP TO 70 ACRES

Orders to view and illustrated particulars of Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES RE LEWIS LLOYD, DECD.

SOMERSET AND DEVON BORDERS

Occupying a unique position on the Blackdown Hills; Taunton and Chard about eight miles distant; handy for several villages.

THE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE, known as

OTTERHEAD HOUSE.

A PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, in excellent order, approached by long drive with lodge entrance, and containing hall, three spacious reception rooms, billiard room, eleven principal bed and dressing rooms, six servants' bedrooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall, all modern conveniences.

THREE COTTAGES, GARAGES, STABLING, FARMERY. Beautifully disposed old-world grounds, magnificent timber, matured sporting woodlands, park and meadowland, intersected by the River Otter.

CHAIN OF TROUT LAKES AND HATCHERY.

159 ACRES

LORDSHIP OF THE MANOR OF OTTERFORD.

(The Estate is let at a substantial rent for a term expiring 1937).

TO BE SOLD AT MODERATE PRICE

FOR INVESTMENT OR FUTURE OCCUPATION.

Sole Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.



YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE BORDERS



WITHIN EASY MOTORING DISTANCE OF LANCASTER AND LEEDS.

"LAWLAND HALL,"

AUSTWICK, NEAR SETTLE.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, with or without SHOOTING, or for SALE, a STONE-BUILT TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, thoroughly modernised, in perfect order.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Lounge hall, three large reception rooms, long gallery, eleven or more bedrooms, three bathrooms; beamed ceilings and fine panelling.

GARAGE, STABLING, TWO GOOD FARMS, COTTAGE.

CHARMING WALLED GARDENS with trout stream at foot; flagged paths, tennis court, meadows, and nearly 100 ACRES OF FINE WOODLAND.

100 OR UP TO 440 ACRES

(750 ACRES SHOOTING OPTIONAL).

Illustrated particulars of Sole Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

By order of Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton.



HEREFORDSHIRE

WYE VALLEY.

Within three miles of the City of Hereford.

THE WELL-KNOWN SMALL COUNTRY SEAT LUGWARDINE COURT.

containing eight principal bedrooms, three bathrooms, four reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, and servants' quarters.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. CENTRAL HEATING.
MODERN SANITATION.

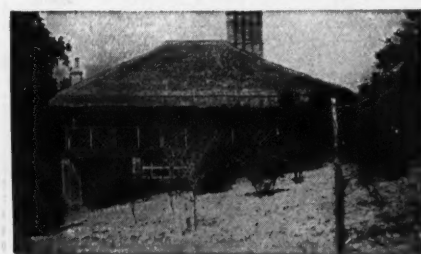
Garage, stabling, modern farmery, lodge entrance, and gardener's cottage; in all about

40 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION, on October 12th, 1927, by H. K. FOSTER & GRACE, 20, Broad Street, Hereford.

THE BUNGALOW, SWEETHAWS WOOD, CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX.

About two-and-a-half miles from Crowborough and Jarvis Brook Station and adjoining the famous golf links.



PICTURESQUE BUNGALOW, with Canadian-thatched roof, containing on upper floor spacious salon or living room about 28ft. by 13ft., raftered ceiling; four bedrooms, and outside fine roomy verandah, bath (h. and c.); inside sanitation. Below is a good kitchen and maid's bedroom.

Full-size tennis lawn, woodland walks, kitchen garden; pretty stream nearly half-a-mile in length and small lake.

GARAGE. COWSHED, ETC.

The land extends to about

33 ACRES,

and is chiefly woodland with well-grown oaks and firs

£2,100. FREEHOLD.

Full particulars and appointment to view "A 7590," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

MESSRS. PERKS & LANNING

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
37, CLARGES STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1, AND
32, HIGH STREET, WATFORD.
Phones: Grosvenor 3326; Watford 687 and 688.
Established 1886.



QUORN, BELVOIR AND COTTESMORE COUNTRY.

MELTON MOWBRAY district.—Price reduced by 50 per cent.—A remarkable opportunity to PURCHASE a very compact ESTATE, with 280 or less acres; sixteen bedrooms, three bathrooms; stabling 28 horses, garages, cottages; central heating, etc.

HUNTERCOMBE.—Golf.—Beautiful HOUSE, one hour Town, for SALE; six bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception; eighteen acres. Low price.

LIMPSFIELD (golf adjoining).—Attractive HOUSE; nine bed, bath, three reception; garage, stabling; four acres; hard and grass courts. For SALE.

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
Grosvenor 1032-1033.

NEAR SUNNINGDALE AND WENTWORTH



AN IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

WITH SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT MODERN HOUSE.

Eight principal and nine secondary bedrooms and servants' accommodation, four bathrooms, three reception, spacious billiard room, and loggia.
MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.
Stabling for ten or more, garages for eight to ten cars, good accommodation over; three cottages and farm.

MOST LOVELY GARDENS.

WELL-WOODED PARK WITH LAKE AND BOATHOUSE.

ABOUT 54 ACRES IN ALL

WOOD LEE, VIRGINIA WATER, occupying a very delightful position in its own beautiful park, on the crown of a knoll and commanding extensive views over profusely wooded country.

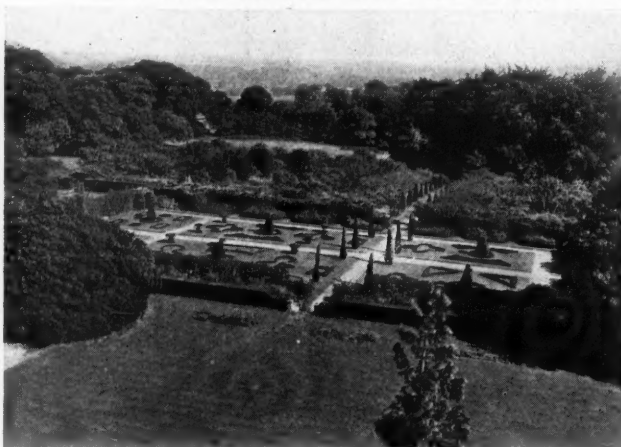
SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.

ADJOINING AND WITH PRIVATE ACCESS TO WINDSOR GREAT PARK, and only

20 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

Splendid golfing facilities.

FISHING IN VIRGINIA WATER AND IN THE GROUNDS.



For SALE by AUCTION in OCTOBER (unless Sold previously) by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

FACING THE SOUTH DOWNS

In lovely country between Horsham and the Coast.



FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION.

THIS EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE AND VERY COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOUSE.

It is remarkably well built, faces South, and stands in grounds and small park of nearly 30 acres, and contains

SEVEN BEDROOMS

BATHROOM,

THREE LIGHT AND LOFTY RECEPTION ROOMS, AND GOOD OFFICES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

EXCELLENT WATER.

STABLES.

DOUBLE GARAGE, WITH CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE.

Close to Kennels of Crawley and Horsham Foxhounds.

Sole Agents, KING & CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham, Sussex.



SURREY HILLS

(Only thirteen miles from Town, with excellent services.)

HIGH GROUND, good surroundings; principal rooms face south. Six bedrooms, bathroom, two good reception rooms and lounge hall, conservatory, modern kitchen and separate scullery.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER, GAS, TELEPHONE, ETC.

Large matured garden, with tennis lawn.

GOOD GARAGE AND WORKSHOP.

FREEHOLD £3,850.

GILBERT & THOMSON, Purley, Surrey.

WEST SUSSEX

At the foot of the Southdown Hills. In the Arundel and Goodwood district.



HUNTING. FISHING. BOATING.

HISTORIC STONE-BUILT

RIVERSIDE MANOR HOUSE

in a really charming situation.

Ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, four reception rooms.

OLD TITHE BARN converted to ballroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE AND COTTAGE.

Finely displayed terraced gardens, tennis lawn, etc.; in all about

NINETEEN ACRES.

PRICE £12,500, FREEHOLD.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

For further particulars and order to view apply Sole Agents, NEWLAND, TOMPKINS & TAYLOR, Land and Estate Agents, Pulborough, and Petworth, Sussex.



WEST HORSLEY.

THE OLD HOUSE, a XVth century House in beautiful order, occupying a very pleasant situation in this favourite village. Hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, three baths, ample domestic accommodation, modern conveniences; garage and outbuildings; charming grounds of nearly

THREE ACRES.

By AUCTION at the London Mart, October 18th. CHAS. OSENTON & Co., Guildford. Tel. 308.

MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE (1925), 500ft., very dry; suit invalid; two reception rooms, four bed (fitted wardrobes), loft, kitchen, wash-house, two W.C.'s, bathroom (airing cupboard); electric plant, water supply; seven miles Hereford or Ross; view five counties. Freehold, £2,050.—S. M. SANDERS, Much Birch, Hereford.

COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES

in Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, etc. Free register on application (with your requirements) to

MESSRS. FAYERMAN & CO.

Estate Agents, Leamington Spa.

Established 1874.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—DAIRY, REARING AND FRUIT.—For SALE, with immediate possession, one mile from market town and main line station, excellent DAIRY AND REARING FARM, about 150 acres; small tillage; plentiful water supply; very attractive farmhouse, delightfully situated; six or seven bed, three sitting rooms; balliff's cottage; certified ideal soil for fruit; good hunting and shooting.—"A 7662," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

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18, BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

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44, ST. JAMES' PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
140, HIGH STREET,
OXFORD.

IN ONE OF THE FINEST SPORTING DISTRICTS IN THE HOME COUNTIES



A SUBSTANTIAL AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE
in the character of a QUEEN ANNE MANOR HOUSE, most beautifully situated facing hanging wood-lands and right away from roads and traffic. The accommodation comprises
CENTRAL HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, SOME SIXTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS AND COMPLETE OFFICES.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING THROUGHOUT HOUSE, GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.
THE GROUNDS ARE WELL TIMBERED
and charmingly disposed in wide sweeping lawns, two tennis courts, rose garden, rock and water garden, large kitchen garden, etc.; upkeep most moderate. The park-like pastures and woodlands make up an area of
ABOUT 132 ACRES.
THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND IF DESIRED.
A SHOOTING LEASE OVER SOME 1,400 ACRES OF SOME OF THE FINEST SPORTING GROUND IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND MIGHT BE INCLUDED.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L 6511.)

LEICESTERSHIRE BORDERS



DELIGHTFUL ELIZABETHAN RESI- DENCE, conveniently situate and within reasonable distance of several large towns. The conveniently planned accommodation comprises entrance hall, five reception rooms, billiard room, ten principal bed and dressing rooms; electric light, telephone; garage for four cars, stabling for seven; quaint old-world gardens and lawns bordered by river, pastureland; in all 90 ACRES. Two cottages. Hunting with three packs. Freehold £8,500.—Strongly recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Rugby. (R 6703.)

WARWICKSHIRE HUNT-EDGE HILLS.—Attractive HUNTING BOX, substantially built with gable ends and having magnificent views. Accommodation: Entrance hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. The House is very conveniently planned and telephone is laid on; stabling for seven, garage; old-world garden and orchard. Price £2,500 (open to offer), or would be LET, Furnished.—Particulars of JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Rugby. (R 6583.)

BUCKS. CHILTERN HILLS

40 minutes from Marylebone or Baker Street; through trains to City; under one mile from station.



THIS CHARMING ELIZABETHAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, carefully restored and retaining all the characteristics of the period; south and south-west aspects; lounge hall (22ft. by 11ft. 6in.) and three sitting rooms (one 27ft. by 17ft.), six bedrooms (five with lavatory basins), bathroom; main water, electric light (power available), central heating; large garage; a wonderful old garden of about one-and-a-half acres; must be seen to be appreciated. Price, Freehold, £5,350.—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L 6624.)

SURREY

IN THE GUILDFORD DISTRICT.



40 MINUTES by excellent train service to London; high situation, near station; everything in splendid order. Oak-panelled lounge hall with open fire-place and two other good sitting rooms (one particularly large), seven bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom; electric light and Company's water, telephone; garage, stabling and other buildings; delightful gardens, with tennis court, rose and rock gardens, paddock, etc., of two-and-three-quarter acres. Price, Freehold, £4,500. (A further seventeen acres of pasture may be had.)

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L 6620.)

Telegrams:
"Acres," Liverpool

BOULT, SON & MAPLES

Telephone:
Bank 197 (2 lines).

LAND AGENTS, VALUERS, SURVEYORS & PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, 5, COOK ST., LIVERPOOL



By direction of the Right Hon. The Earl of Tankerville.

LLANGOLLEN, NORTH WALES

Commanding extensive views of the Vale of Llangollen.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, known as "PLAS NEWYDD," famous as a "Show Place" throughout the world as the best example of black and white domestic architecture, also for the fact that for many years it formed the home of the celebrated "LADIES OF LLANGOLLEN."
"PLAS NEWYDD" contains two halls, seven reception rooms, eleven principal bedrooms, servants' rooms, bathroom, and domestic offices; stabling, garage.
"THE HERMITAGE," an attractive residence, contains two reception rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, and domestic offices. EXCELLENT SPORTING FACILITIES, GOLF, etc., in close proximity.
THE GROUNDS include tennis lawn, rose garden, kitchen garden, etc., and the "BARDIC STORES"; total area about

ELEVEN ACRES.

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION BY

BOULT, SON & MAPLES, on Monday, September 26th next, at 3 in the afternoon, at the HAND HOTEL, LLANGOLLEN (unless previously Sold Privately).

For further particulars and orders to view apply to the Solicitors, PEACOCK and GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 1; or the Auctioneers, BOULT, SON & MAPLES, Estate Agents and Valuers, 5, Cook Street, Liverpool.

REAY, CAITHNESS

IN A FIRST-CLASS SPORTING DISTRICT.

THE WELL-KNOWN ESTATE OF "ACHVARASDAL LODGE."
Ten miles from Thurso, on main road to the west, comprising about 6,450 ACRES. Together with grouse and mixed shooting and first-rate fishing.



"Achvarasdal Lodge" is situate near the edge of the moor, and about one mile from the sea. The House, rebuilt a few years ago, is most attractive, convenient and up to date, and contains entrance hall, three entertaining rooms, fourteen principal bed and dressing rooms, eight servants' rooms, four principal and two servants' bathrooms, excellent domestic offices, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, unfailling water supply; garage for four cars, entrance lodge, cottages for gardener, chauffeur, and butler, small laundry, gamekeeper's cottage, and kennels; charming flower garden and very good vegetable gardens. HOME FARM of about 70 acres with out-run. Hill ground let as valuable sheep farm; two small farms and several holdings; Broubster School; exclusive right of salmon fishing in several miles of River Forss, excellent loch trout fishing. Shooting comprises: Grouse moor, yielding over 500 brace in an average season, over dogs, capital snipe bog besides partridges, hares, rabbits, woodcock, duck, wild geese, golden plover, etc.; capital golf course within half-a-mile, where permission to play could be arranged; fine sandy bay and sea fishing. House is fully furnished; furniture can be taken over at a valuation if desired.—To be offered for SALE by PRIVATE TREATY, by Messrs. BOULT, SON & MAPLES, 5, Cook Street, Liverpool; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London.

By order of Sir Herbert Vernon, Bart.

THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, KNOWN AS

EASTHAM HOUSE, EASTHAM, CHESHIRE

Six-and-a-half miles from Birkenhead and nine miles from Chester.

THE HOUSE,

which has magnificent views over about 54 acres of parkland, comprises vestibule and hall (panelled in oak), half gallery staircase panelled in oak to represent "The Canterbury Tales," magnificent drawing room, panelled with hand-painted pictures representing Fra-gonard's Pictures (ex-cluded from the Sale), three other excellent reception rooms, con-servatory, salon, complete staff quarters, tower bedroom with dressing room off, and bathroom fitted with every conceivable device, eleven bedrooms, two dressing rooms, nursery, two bathrooms, etc., etc., seven bedrooms, bathroom, etc., on second floor.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER GENERATED ON THE PREMISES.
CENTRAL HEATING.

Numerous outbuildings, including garage for four cars, stabling, further garage, farmbuildings, cottage, lodge, etc.

ATTRACTIVELY LAID-OUT GARDENS, greenhouses, frames, etc.
VACANT POSSESSION.

Sole Agents, BOULT, SON & MAPLES, 5, Cook Street, Liverpool.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

CAP D'AIL, NEAR MONTE CARLO

Occupying a sunny position, overlooking the Mediterranean and within a few minutes' walk of the shore.

AN IDEAL SMALL VILLA,
belonging to an English family, standing in a
PRETTY GARDEN OF
ONE ACRE,



And containing
Three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom,
good offices.

Central heating.
Telephone and electricity.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE LET, FURNISHED

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1, or 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo. (F 7124.)



CANNES

Convenient to the golf and polo and a few minutes by car to the Casino.

A WELL-EQUIPPED AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
VILLA,
standing in park-like secluded grounds of
FIVE ACRES,

well planted with all kinds of tropical and indigenous trees,
shrubs and flowers.

THE VILLA has an uninterrupted view of the islands
and mountains and contains four reception rooms, ten
bedrooms, four bathrooms, etc.

Central heating and electric light and modern requirements.
Garage and men's rooms.

TO BE LET FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.



Photos of Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1, and THE ALDOUS BRITISH AGENCY, Villa des Fleurs, 36, La Croisette, Cannes. (F 7061.)

CALIFORNIE, CANNES

THE MOST FAVOURED PART OF THE RIVIERA.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,

AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT
VILLA

in Provençal style, OCCUPYING one of the
PICKED SITES,

and having BEAUTIFUL VIEWS over the LERINS
ISLANDS and the ESTERELS.



Four reception rooms, ten bedrooms, four bathrooms
and well-arranged offices.

MODERN CONVENIENCES.

GOOD GARAGE.

TASTEFULLY ARRANGED GARDENS, with
palms, flower gardens, etc.

Sole Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1; THE ALDOUS BRITISH AGENCY, Villa des Fleurs, 36, La Croisette, Cannes. (23,570.)



CAP FERRAT

Convenient to Nice and Monte Carlo; facing west and commanding magnificent views over Villefranche Bay towards Nice and the sea.

TO BE SOLD,

A BEAUTIFUL VILLA

in Provençal style, having grounds to the seashore with
private landing stage accessible.

Four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, four
bathrooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric light. Central heating.

Company's water and gas. Telephone. Constant hot water.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

WELL-PLANTED TERRACED GARDENS, affording
complete privacy, tennis court; in all about

2,180 SQUARE METRES.



Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1; THE BRITISH AGENCY, 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo. (22,997.)

MENTON GARAVAN

TO BE SOLD, TOGETHER WITH THE VALUABLE CONTENTS, FOR £15,000

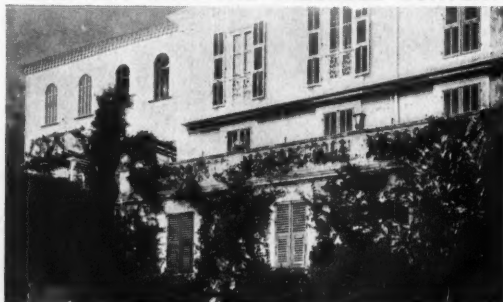
CHARMING AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
VILLA,

which affords a beautiful view of the sea and coast from
the Italian Frontier to Cap Martin.

Two drawing rooms (one with terrace and pergola),
dining room, six best bedrooms, three bathrooms
seven servants' bedrooms and bathroom.

Excellent offices.

Electric light and all conveniences.



GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

Well above the Boulevard, with PARTICULARLY
ATTRACTIVE GARDEN of about

FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES,

laid out in terraces with summer and tea houses,
vineyards, tennis courts, etc.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1; THE BRITISH AGENCY, 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo. (F 5165.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
WALTON & LEE,
REPRESENTED ON THE RIVIERA BY
BRITISH AGENCY
AND
ALDOUS BRITISH AGENCY

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
Also at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Ashford, Kent.
36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo.
Villa des Fleurs, 36, la Croisette, Cannes.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xiv. and xv.)

Telephones:

3086 Mayfair.
20146 Edinburgh.
2716 Central, Glasgow.
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Branch Office: "West Byfleet."

HARRODS Ltd.
62 & 64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.
(OPPOSITE MESSRS. HARRODS LTD. MAIN PREMISES.)

Telephone
Estate Office only
Kensington 1490.
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NOTED FOR ITS DAIRY HERD.
SURREY AND SUSSEX (BORDERS OF)
EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.

OLD FARMHOUSE.

luxuriously fitted, occupying a delightful and healthy position, with views of Leith and Box Hills, and in a most rural situation.

HALL,
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
SIX BED AND DRESSING ROOMS
(running water),
BATHROOM, and OFFICES.



ELECTRIC LIGHT, MODERN DRAINAGE,
TELEPHONE, CO.'S WATER, CENTRAL
HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY.

Excellent cottage, bungalow, garage, model
farmery.

BEAUTIFUL MATURED GARDENS,
together with well-timbered pastureland; in
all about
10-80 ACRES.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MAJOR L. LOVAT AYSHFORD WISE, J.P.

MAYHURST, PYRFORD, SURREY

**RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTIVE
CHARACTERISTICS.**

One mile from station with express
service to Waterloo, and near several
favourite Golf Courses.

Twelve bed and dressing rooms,
three bathrooms, three fine reception,
billiard room, and complete offices,
with servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT,
GAS,
MODERN DRAINAGE,
CENTRAL HEATING,
TELEPHONE.



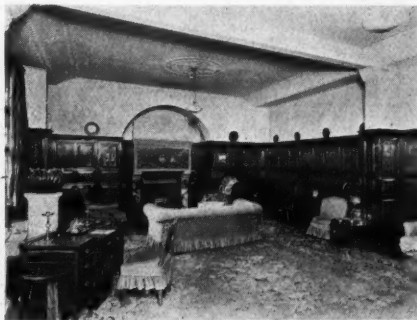
Range of stabling, garages, cottages,
lodge, glasshouses, and outbuildings;
long avenue carriage drive.

BEAUTIFULLY SECLUDED
GROUNDS,

gravel walks, three tennis courts,
kitchen and rose garden, clipped
hedges, wild garden with rhododen-
drons, etc.; in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
FREEHOLD.



Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. EDWARD FORSHAW & SONS, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1, and Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

SURREY HILLS

ABOUT AN HOUR; DELIGHTFULLY SECLUDED POSITION.
DORKING AND HOLMWOOD.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PROPERTY



with picturesque RESI-
DENCE, with electric
light, central heating, and
excellent supply of water.
Four reception rooms,
twelve bedrooms, two
bathrooms, kitchen and
offices; stabling, garage,
farmbuilding, two excel-
lent cottages.

INEXPENSIVE
PLEASURE
GARDENS,

fully matured, tennis
lawn, fine kitchen garden,
woodland, and small lake.
in all about

EIGHTY ACRES.

HUNTING, SHOOTING, AND GOLF COURSE WITHIN EASY REACH.

Inspected and recommended by WALLIS & WALLIS, 31, High Street, Guildford;
HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

DEVON, NEAR DARTMOOR

AMIDST ROMANTIC SCENERY, WITH EXQUISITE VIEWS, EXTENDING
TO THE CORNISH HILLS.

PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

approached by drive with
lodge, entrance hall, four
reception rooms, ten bed-
rooms, dressing rooms,
bathroom, usual offices.
MODERN DRAINAGE,
GAS, EXCELLENT
WATER SUPPLY,
TELEPHONE.

Stabling; garage.
Various useful out-
buildings.

Tastefully disposed
pleasure grounds, well-
shaded tennis and croquet
lawns, kitchen garden,
meadowland, woodland;
in all about



32 ACRES.

LOW PRICE QUICK SALE. WOULD SELL WITH LESS LAND.

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

(For continuation of advertisements see page xvii.)

Telephone :
Mayfair 3043 (3 lines).
Telegrams :
"Giddy, Weedo, London."

GIDDY & GIDDY

LONDON. WINCHESTER.

Telephone :
Winchester 394.



WITH BOATING AND TWO MILES OF FISHING

BERKS (in a CHARMING RURAL SPOT three miles from main line station with excellent service of fast trains, 45 minutes from London).—TO BE SOLD, delightful little Freehold PROPERTY of six acres, with this capital small Georgian Residence in perfect order and up to date with electric light, main water, telephone, main drainage, independent hot water, central heating, etc. Contains hall, drawing and dining rooms, each about 20ft. square, morning room, six bedrooms, two bathrooms with lavatory basins; stabling, garage, two excellent cottages with electric light; VERY PRETTY GROUNDS, with fine old cedar trees, lawns, pergolas, etc. Hunting, golf.—Full particulars of the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



AMIDST DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY

Easy reach of Dorking, Reigate, Walton Heath and other golf links.

TO BE SOLD, this fascinating old TUDOR COUNTRY HOUSE, MOST CAREFULLY ADDED TO AND REPLET WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, including electric light, main water, central heating, etc. Contains three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, four bathrooms and excellent offices; two garages, stabling, farmery, dairy, two excellent cottages; REMARKABLY PRETTY OLD-WORLD GARDENS, with tennis and croquet lawns, hard court, rose and herbaceous gardens, kitchen garden and rich pastureland; in all about FOURTEEN ACRES.—Full details of GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.

180, MOUNT STREET,
BERKELEY SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1

LOFTS & WARNER

Telephone :
Grosvenor 2400-01.

HUNTING WITH THE BICESTER AND SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE HOUNDS

Under a mile from station and within an hour of London; about two miles from Thame and six miles from Princes Risborough.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



CHARMING RESIDENCE, standing in pretty park; fitted with all modern conveniences, including electric light, central heating, etc.; approached by a long drive, and containing a fine suite of reception rooms, billiard room, and excellent domestic offices, and reached by a finely carved

GRINLING GIBBONS STAIRCASE

are ten principal bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, and servants' bedrooms.

STABLING FOR FIFTEEN.

COACH-HOUSE.

GARAGE FOR SIX CARS.

Very pretty gardens and grounds, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard.

THE SHOOTING OVER 3,000 ACRES CAN BE HAD IF DESIRED.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. LOFTS & WARNER, 180, Mount Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

HERTS (in very attractive country district; about 300ft. to 400ft. above sea level, and two miles from Hitchin, with express service to Town, 45 minutes).—A charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE, brick built, tiled and creeper clad, facing south, and containing hall (panelled), three reception, ten bed and dressing, and two bathrooms, good offices; garage, stable, and man's room; main water and gas, acetylene gas lighting; well-timbered pleasure grounds, good tennis courts, walled kitchen garden and orchard; about FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES. Golf and hunting available.

RENT £125 per annum. Price for improvements, £500.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 180, Mount Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

HERTS.

In fine position, adjoining large private estate, with beautiful woodland walks; 300ft. above sea level, and close to main line station; 30 minutes from Town.

FOR SALE, a pre-war, well-built red brick and tile RESIDENCE, facing S. to S.W., containing six bed, dressing, bath, and three reception rooms, lounge hall and good offices; two garages; electric light and gas available. Company's water, modern drains, central heating; an acre of pretty gardens, tennis court, etc.; further land adjoining can be obtained; close to good golf links and tennis courts.—For further particulars apply Messrs. LOFTS & WARNER, 180, Mount Street, Berkeley Square, London, W. 1.

"RAINSBROOK," RUGBY, WARWICKSHIRE

ATTRACTIVE HUNTING BOX OR RESIDENTIAL ESTATE (two miles from station; beautiful situation; junction of six Hunts; close to Rugby School and polo grounds; 400ft. above sea level; magnificent views; BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.



Accommodation comprises lounge entrance hall, two reception rooms, billiard room, fourteen principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms and excellent domestic offices; two bungalow lodges and one other cottage, ample farm and other buildings; stabling for twelve horses; tennis and croquet lawns, rich pastureland; electric light, Company's water and in addition an excellent well supply, modern drainage.

TOTAL, 47½ ACRES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Grand Hotel, Rugby, on Monday, October 24th, 1927, at 4 o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

For further particulars apply Messrs. CROPPER, STEWARD and CATELL, Auctioneers, Rugby; Messrs. RAWLENCE and SQUIRE, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1; also at Salisbury, Sherborne, Dorset, and 5, High Street, Southampton; or to the Solicitors, Messrs. RONEY & CO., 42, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.



£2,200 WITH NINE ACRES. OR £2,650 WITH 24 ACRES.—Adjoining Berkshire Downs.—Above fine old MANOR HOUSE; three reception, six bedrooms, bath, offices; stabling, garage, farmery, cottage; tennis, other lawns, walled garden, loggia. The finely timbered grounds and pastures are a feature. More land available. Possession.—DRIVER, Stratton, Cirencester.

CIRENCESTER (on high ground in best residential quarter).—Modern Cotswold HOUSE; two reception, hall, cloakroom, five bedrooms; garage, etc. Freehold; electric light, central heating; one acre ground or more.—Particulars from R. A. BERKELEY, South Cerney, Cirencester.

SUFFOLK (Mid.).—For SALE, Freehold, 38 ACRES (32 grass). Georgian HOUSE; four sitting, twelve bedrooms; electric light, central heating, good water supply, and drainage; stabling, garage, two cottages; tennis ground, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, conservatory, woodlands. Hunting, golf, shooting.—"A 7654," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

ARNSIDE (Westmorland).—Attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE. Two reception, four beds, boxroom, bath and separate w.c.; electric light; tennis lawn, garden; garage; total area approximately 1,466 square yards. Freehold. Possession.—Apply SMITH-FIELD, Broughton, Preston.

TO BE SOLD, an old-world COTTAGE, with every modern convenience and good garden; two living rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom; garage; hot water system, gas, and modern system of drainage; near bus route, and within one-and-a-half miles of good country town with station from whence London reached in one-and-a-quarter hours and Birmingham one hour.—"A 7663," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

EASTBOURNE (ten miles).—For SALE, excellent DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM, 200 acres, Freehold; well-fitted cowstalls for 40, good buildings, five cottages; 20 acres arable and fruit, 131 pasture, remainder woods; near best markets; good small Sporting Estate. Charming old FARMHOUSE; three reception rooms, five to eight bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.); modern sanitation; beautiful old-world garden; splendid situation.—ADE, Grove-hill Farm, Hellingly, Sussex.



SURREY HILLS

(Thirteen miles from Town, with good services.)

MOST FAVOURED RESIDENTIAL PART, high and open; substantially built and well fitted. Five bedrooms, large bathroom, two reception rooms and hall, excellent offices; all modern conveniences.

CHARMING GARDENS, of about ONE ACRE, with tennis lawn, etc.

DETACHED GARAGE.

FREEHOLD £4,350.

GILBERT & THOMSON, Purley, Surrey.

GUERNSEY.

THE PARADISE FOR THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS—**MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE**; two reception, four bedrooms, two dressing rooms, bathroom, hot water circulation; modern sanitation; garage, outbuildings; garden about one acre; also three-and-a-half acres land with 60ft. Army hut and other sheds, which are used as an up-to-date poultry farm. House and garden can be bought separately. Price very moderate.—Apply I. C. FUZZEY, Ltd., Tudor House, Bordinge.

BRACING KENT COAST (TANKERTON); finest position on sea front).—"DIXHOLME." Freehold modern RESIDENCE of an exceptionally attractive type (six bedrooms, bathroom, three reception, hall); perfectly appointed, modern conveniences; charming grounds of one-and-a-half acres. AUCTION at Tankerton, September 29th.—KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, Ashford, Kent, and 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

COLCHESTER (near).—Modern COUNTRY HOME of modest size; four bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, usual offices; many outbuildings; inside sanitation; ten acres of meadow, one of garden, well stocked. £2,500, or offer.—S. CLAPP & SONS, Agents, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.
LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS,
8, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.
Telephone 204.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES in the
South and South-Western Counties. Price 2/-: by post 2/6.



HUNTING. SHOOTING. FISHING.
DEVON, EAST (between Exeter and Sidmouth).—TO BE SOLD, IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, in exceptionally unique, sheltered, and healthy situation, overlooking Sidmouth (Clap, comprising PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE, with every town amenity; lounge hall, three reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, bath; lovely grounds; carriage drive; plantations, fruit garden; stabling, cottage, farmery, prolific orchards and five paddocks, 22½ ACRES.—Full particulars, with photos, on application to the Sole Agents, RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., Land Agents and Surveyors, 8, Queen Street, Exeter.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.
DEVON, NORTH (BETWEEN EXETER AND BARNSTAPLE, IN FINE SPORTING DISTRICT).—Delightful old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 400ft. altitude, due S. aspect and glorious views. Three reception, seven bedrooms, dressing room, two baths; electric light; garage, stabling, farmery and cottage; prettily timbered grounds, tennis and croquet lawns and prolific orchard, about SIX ACRES. Vacant.—Full particulars of RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., Exeter. (5819.)

UNIQUE SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY IN THE HEART OF BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.
DEVON, NORTH (ON THE BORDERS OF EXMOOR, ADJACENT TO MANY WELL-KNOWN BEAUTY SPOTS AND ONLY ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM THE SEA).—PICTURESQUE CREEPER-CLAD COUNTRY HOUSE, facing south, with magnificent views; hall, lounge hall, three reception, seven bedrooms, two baths; delightful old-world garden and woodlands; about four-and-a-half acres; petrol gas, gravitation water; garage and stabling; TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES, SUITABLE CONVERSION INTO RESIDENCE, STAG AND FOX-HUNTING, FISHING OBTAINABLE. Price £3,000, or without cottages, £2,200.—Inspected and very strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., Exeter. (6488.)

UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MODERATE-SIZED COUNTRY PROPERTIES AVAILABLE IN S. DEVON AND ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION BY THE AGENTS. QUIET SITUATION, OFF MAIN ROAD, NEAR PRETTY VILLAGE AND ONLY THREE MILES FROM RESIDENTIAL TOWN, WITH GOOD EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND TWO STATIONS. EXCELLENT HUNTING, FISHING AND GOLF.—SUBSTANTIAL GRANT-BUILT RESIDENCE, of unique design, with leaded light windows, facing S. in mild secluded situation, approached by carriage drive; loggia entrance, three reception, hall, seven bedrooms, baths. ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE, MAIN WATER. Garage for three cars, with man's flat over, stabling; beautifully timbered grounds, with full-sized tennis lawn, shrubberies, water garden, prolific kitchen gardens and paddock; in all ABOUT FIVE ACRES.—Full particulars from RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., Exeter. (6252.)

SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

SCOTLAND.
WALKER, FRASER & STEELE,
ESTATE, SHOOTING AND FISHING AGENTS,
74, BATH STREET, GLASGOW,
AND
32, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.
Telegrams: "Grouse."

SHOOTING TO LET over the Hazel Manor Estate, Compton Martin, near Bristol, Bath and Weston-super-Mare. About 600 acres (150 woods). Over 1,000 hand-reared pheasants put in woods.—Apply CHARLES TUCKER, Feltham, Frome.

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES
including
SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.
WALLER & KING, F.A.I.,
ESTATE AGENTS,
THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON.
Business Established over 100 years.

TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES,
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND ESTATES.

Illustrated Register on application with requirements.
One of the oldest Agencies in the South of England.

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Museum 7000.

SUSSEX

LOVELY POSITION. BETWEEN EAST GRINSTEAD AND EASTBOURNE.
FINE VIEWS OF ASHDOWN FOREST AND THE DOWNS.

A CHOICE
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY HOUSE.

Twelve to fourteen bed and dressing rooms,
bath, four reception rooms, hall, etc.

LONG DRIVE WITH TWO LODGE-
COTTAGES, GARAGE, STABLING AND
OUTBUILDINGS.

Very beautiful gardens and meadowland.

ABOUT TEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

To be Sold at a moderate price.

Specially recommended by the Agents, MAPLE & CO., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W.



FIFE — WESTGRANGE ESTATE.—For SALE by PRIVATE BARGAIN, the attractive Residential and Sporting Estate of Westgrange, Balgowrie and others (the principal Mansion House being called "Brankston Grange"), situated about seven miles west of Dunfermline and within easy access of either Edinburgh or Glasgow; valuable minerals underlying the same are included; approximate extent 1,700 acres.—For printed particulars and orders to view apply to MACKENZIE, INNES & LOGAN, W.S., 25, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET



TO LET on Lease, partly furnished, from Lady Day, 1928, "SHAKENHURST," Cleobury Mortimer, about 20 miles from Worcester and 30 miles from Birmingham, with shooting over 2,000 acres, and two-and-a-half miles of trout fishing in River Rea. The Mansion contains five reception and sixteen bedrooms, three bathrooms; electric light, good water supply, central heating. Rent £500 includes 60 acres of grass and parkland. Hunting with the Ludlow and Worcestershire Foxhounds; golf within easy reach. Particulars from the COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LTD., Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W. 1, Agents to the Estate.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for a long or short period.
SUITABLE FOR HUNTING BOX.

Hunting six days a week within twelve miles of the house with the Blackmore Vale, Lord Portman and South and West Wilts Hounds.

"FIFEHEAD MAGDALEN," GILLINGHAM (Dorset, three miles from Stalbridge, five miles from Gillingham).—Three reception rooms, six principal bedrooms and two dressing rooms (with beds), two bathrooms, seven servants' bedrooms and one bathroom, good domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Stabling for up to twelve horses, men's rooms and bath, Garage for three cars.

GOOD GARDEN and SQUASH RACKET COURT with electric light.

For further particulars and to treat, apply RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1; Salisbury, Sherborne, Dorset and 5, High Street, Southampton.

OXFORDSHIRE (Good hunting centre).—To LET for six or eight months or longer, in the Bicester Country, seven miles from Oxford, one mile from nearest station, a FURNISHED HOUSE; three reception, eleven good bedrooms, four bathrooms; good stabling, garage; electric light, central heating, telephone.—Apply to Mrs. CHANCE, Heathfield, Bletchington, Oxford.

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The Harvest of the Seas

A MOST interesting and important meeting, of which, until now, no record has been published, was held at Stockholm in May. This was the twentieth meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, a body of whose existence most people are unaware, but which is, nevertheless, doing work of great importance. In its original formation the Scandinavian nations took a leading part, and it was fitting that the silver jubilee meeting should be held in the Swedish capital. Fourteen European countries are now members of the International Council, of whom Finland, France, the Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Portugal and Spain have joined it since the war and Germany rejoined it in 1926. The President of the Council is Mr. H. G. Maurice, Secretary of our own Ministry of Fisheries, and on the scientific side the work is conducted through a number of committees, some, called "Area Committees," entrusted with the investigation of specified areas of the sea, and others appointed for the study of technical subjects, such as hydrography and statistics, or of definite fishing problems, such as that of the Moray Firth. The Council sums up its object in the simple and concise expression, "the rational exploitation of the sea." The greater part of the fishing of the North Sea and on the Continental Shelf of Europe

is carried on in extra-territorial waters, and, obviously, all those countries whose nationals engage in fishing for a livelihood are deeply interested in any measures that can be taken to increase the supply of fish or to counteract factors which are tending to diminish that supply.

The English delegates define "rational exploitation" as meaning "the turning of the riches of the sea to the best possible account by taking from it and using wisely all that we can afford to take without prejudice to ourselves and others." So far, the Council's work has, necessarily, been largely of the nature of exploration. The first necessity, if we are to have rational exploitation of the sea, is to know exactly what resources there are to exploit. It is often said that the riches of the sea are inexhaustible, and in one sense this is, no doubt, true. It is highly unlikely that any of the present fishing grounds will be depopulated—either by over-fishing or natural causes—to such an extent that it will not ultimately recover. It seems likely enough, on the other hand, that unwise exploitation may lead to periodic reduction of the stock to a level at which the industry of fishing ceases to pay. The first business of the Council and the scientific investigators belonging to its member nations is to discover the facts with regard to the effects of over-fishing, and to find out whether it is necessary and how it is possible to regulate fishing so as to avoid it.

The rate at which the requisite knowledge is being acquired is deplored in some quarters as heartbreakingly slow, but all the time information is being obtained on which action can sooner or later be taken. And it is obviously a necessity that, before attempts at regulation are made, international co-operation should exist. Such matters as the prognosticating of good or bad seasons, the indication of grounds where from time to time fishing is likely to be most successful, could be dealt with, no doubt, by individual investigation on the part of workers in the separate countries; but when it comes to the question of fruitful regulation, it is obvious that this can only be secured by international agreement. And if, as the result of co-operation in their investigations, agreement has been reached as to the actual facts, international arrangement will, obviously, be very much easier. Regulation is no easy matter in any case. Fishermen are notoriously suspicious of any attempt to interfere with their complete liberty to fish when and where they like, and it is only by converting them to a belief in the value of the results which are being obtained by scientific investigation and by the most sympathetic handling of their grievances that regulation on any large scale will become possible.

When the International Council was founded, twenty-five years ago, some of its supporters were inclined to be over-optimistic with regard to its possibilities. Unaware of the difficulties of the subject they confidently anticipated results within a few years. No one to-day will dispute the fact that in the past twenty-five years our knowledge of the food fishes and the circumstances of their lives has greatly increased, but the increase has, necessarily, been very slow. During most of the period the science has had practically no recognised technique, and even now its conclusions depend upon results obtained with instruments which, however ingenious in construction, are still, necessarily, imperfect. The matter can be fitly summed up in the words of Dr. Johan Hjort, the well known Norwegian biologist. "An enormous work," he said, in a speech at Stockholm, "has been done, and very useful and important results have already been achieved towards the advancement of the science of the sea. It is no just objection to this work that most of it has not yet brought the practical value hoped for. The study of the cause of a disease is not without value, even if medical science cannot yet cure the disease."

Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a portrait of the Hon. Diana Fellowes, who is the sister of Lord de Ramsey.

* * * It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.



COUNTRY NOTES

IRISH politics during the last ten years have occupied so unenviably prominent a position on the western horizon that we are inclined to forget the land lying behind the cloud. For many Englishmen, and most Europeans, Ireland has become an abstract and complex political formula, every attempted solution of which seems to produce a different result. Peaceful people are not attracted. Yet those who penetrate the mists, even if they go no farther than Dublin, discover treasures that they probably did not visualise. How many of us know the two art galleries of Dublin? The national collection, under the able direction of Mr. Thomas Bodkin, contains outstandingly fine examples of every school of painting, from Botticelli and Rembrandt and El Greco's "St. Francis," to Gainsborough and Constable. The city gallery is rich in modern work, much of it deriving from Sir Hugh Lane. Even less known is that literal treasure house the National Museum, with its hoard of native gold ornament, admittedly the finest collection in Europe. In prehistoric times the gold of Ireland made of it an Eldorado, and of its craftsmen prolific artists. The lunulæ, or crescent-shaped collars, the gorgets, and, above all, the great torques, all of gold, prove the Celts of Ireland in the Bronze Age, and La Tène period, to have been no whit behind the rest of north-western Europe in civilisation, when Rome was still a small republic. The richness of Ireland in relics of this ancient culture is, in part, the result of its continuance when Britain was Romanised. It developed into the beautiful civilisation of the early saints and monasteries, which, with its poetry and the culmination of Celtic art, was, in truth, Ireland's golden age, till the coming of the Norsemen.

TO-DAY, this very Saturday, the twenty-fourth of September, autumn begins, and "summer" bids us an official farewell. As "summers" go, it has been one of the wettest and gloomiest within memory, and in the last three months many counties have received far more than the average rainfall for a complete half-year. The statisticians who compile our weather charts proudly contend that they can find worse individual months, but it seems that they will be hard put to it to find a less successful summer from the point of view of the agriculturist, the holiday-maker or the general public. The seaside towns have suffered heavy losses, and many small enterprises which depend on fine weather for their small season have failed. The farmer who saw promise of abundance in June has seen his crops laid and battered by rainstorms and wind. The holiday-maker who relies upon his week or so of summer and sunlight to make up for him the indoor servitude of the year has returned, damp and depressed, to his daily task. The angler has found water unfishable with continuous flood, and the sportsman bemoans the worst partridge season for many years. Usually we wistfully regret the passing of summer. This year even the swallows have not delayed their flight, but have

left early, and we cannot but applaud their judgment, for they have gone where they can be reasonably certain of seeing the sun—so long a stranger to us here.

BOSWELL'S ebony chest seemed at one moment likely to be as mysterious as Joanna Southcote's box. On Saturday, Mr. Geoffrey Scott, a leading authority on the Laird of Auchinleck, states in the *Times* that the chest, formerly the property of Boswell's descendant, Lord Talbot de Malahide, has been bought by Colonel Isham. Its contents, exceeding the most sanguine expectations, comprise part of the MS. of the Life of Johnson, a vivid account of Voltaire, a poem by Goldsmith, and a quantity of letters from such eminent people as Rousseau, Pitt and Burns. In Monday's *Daily Express* Lord Talbot de Malahide is reported as denying that the chest has been sold, though no suspicions are cast on the authenticity of the papers now in Colonel Isham's possession, and no explanation suggested as to how they got there. Immediately a mystery is scented. Are there two chests? Has one set of papers been forged? Is the reported sale Machiavellian bluff on the part of exasperated scholars designed to get them a glimpse of the jealously preserved papers? Which is the deceiver, the colonel, the eminent critic, or the peer? Till Tuesday the problem is baffling. But then it turns out that everybody is quite right. The receptacle, the chest, which is all that Lord Talbot was talking about, has not been sold. Only its contents. Comment is needless.

THE WEE FOLK.

When I played the truant
My mither didna ken,
Or else she wad hae tellt me
O' the wee, wee men.

I saw them in the heather
In a corrie o' the glen,
A-musickin' an' dancin'
Be the auld tod's den.

Now I canna sup my porridge
An' my sums I dinna ken—
For aye I hear the fiddlin'
O' the wee, wee men.

MHAIRI BAIN.

"L'AFFAIRE GLOZEL," into which French savants are urging that there should be a Government inquiry has for some time been arousing excitement and ridicule alternately among archaeologists. At Glozel, near Vichy, a quantity of "neolithic" objects have been excavated during the last three years which seem to revolutionise our conceptions of ancient civilisation. Eminent authorities, moreover, averred that they could not be earlier than 3500 B.C. Arrow heads and clay tablets were found bearing inscriptions, some of them in Phœnician characters; the remains of a glass factory and fragments of numerous glass vessels turned up; harpoons were found, and stones engraved with the likenesses of animals. These "finds" gave to the neolithic phase a precocious civilisation: writing and glass-making. In the June number of *Antiquity*, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford amusingly criticised the finds. The engraved animals, for instance, while none of them represented extinct beasts, in several cases represented species that have not yet been discovered, such as dog-headed goat and the kangaroo-tailed deer. He roundly asserted that the objects were all forgeries, buried and then excavated. For the sake of their reputation, French archaeologists should clear up the hoax with an official investigation.

AFTER the All Blacks and the Springboks come the Waratahs, the Rugby side from New South Wales, who take their name from the red flower on their jerseys and began their tour last Saturday at Devonport. By comparison with that of their predecessors, theirs is "an awfully big adventure," since New South Wales, it appears, only possesses eight first-class sides playing Rugby, and the field of choice was, therefore, a limited one. They have, at any rate, begun well, for they beat a combined team of

Devon and Cornwall by thirty points to three, and once they had got over something of stage fright they played very finely. Meanwhile, our own touring side has returned from the Argentine with a truly remarkable record. Not only did they win all their matches, but they never had their line crossed, the only scores recorded against them in nine matches being two penalty goals and one from a mark. Argentine football is still young, and this tour was, therefore, something in the nature of an educational enterprise; but even so, the team's record must be almost a unique one. We are told that one match was played in a temperature of eighty in the shade. How cool and damp and refreshing England must appear to the returned wanderers; but for our part we wish they could have brought a little sunshine back with them.

THE triumph of French lawn tennis has been rendered as near as may be complete by the victory of Lacoste over Tilden in the final of the American Championship. In addition to winning the Davis Cup, the Frenchmen now hold the Singles Championships both of Britain and America. If only the great Suzanne had not forsaken her amateur status, France would probably have dominated the world of ladies' lawn tennis as well. As it is, her big four—Lacoste, Borotra, Cochet and Brugnon—have earned much honour and glory for themselves and their country alike by their skill and by the spirit in which they play the game. This last match between Lacoste and Tilden seems to have been fully as tremendous a struggle as any that has gone before it, for, though Tilden did not actually win a set, the issue in two out of the three trembled in the balance and the younger man could only win each of them at the score of 11—9. Youth will be served, and, though Tilden is still in the not very late thirties, he has probably lost a little something that will never quite come back; but he fought a great fight.

A STATEMENT issued by the War Office is designed to allay the apprehension aroused by the department's acquisition of certain Surrey commons, among them Elstead, Ockley and Frensham. It argues that the acquisition of manorial rights in these lands is to preserve opportunities for training which the Aldershot troops have hitherto enjoyed, but of which the changing ownership of the land now threatens to deprive them. In the past, landowners have given access to commons and open lands, which are now becoming isolated or cut up by building operations. So far from building over the ground, the purpose of the acquisition is to prevent building. When we look closer, however, it is difficult to reconcile the statements (a) that the Aldershot area is insufficient for training purposes, and (b) that the object of the department is *not* to extend the existing training area. Our original suspicion, that a larger area is required for modern mechanised manœuvring remains unallayed. A solution would be the restriction to Aldershot of mechanised exercises, and the use of these commons by human troops only. They, at least, would not tear up the vegetation.

BY the end of 1930 we shall have caught up the housing shortage if the present rate of building, 217,000 houses a year, is maintained. The annual demand, owing to increasing population and the need of replacement, is put at 120,000 per annum. Actually, there looks as though there is already a slackening off. One sees plenty of houses being finished, but fewer being begun than a couple of years ago. This is a symptom of the fact that the demand for houses let at the rent asked for the "housing scheme" type is practically satisfied already. Thus the field is clear for tackling the infinitely more complex problem of slum clearance. The last census put the number of families living at a density of over two persons to a room at 3,500,000. Such a monstrous abuse can only be tackled if the taxpayer, the builder, the local authority and Parliament are all kindled to the enthusiasm for reform. But quite apart from the questions of removing the old slums and building the new houses, thorny enough in all conscience, is that of ensuring against congestion in the future. A large proportion of the overcrowded

families subject themselves to foul conditions by preference. A newly married couple lease two rooms and take a lodger. In a few years there is a family and those two rooms contain, say, six people. Yet the man is near his work, and is unwilling to move and pay a higher rent. Only by a system of close supervision and regulation can slum conditions, once abolished, be prevented from recurring.

THE modern improved loud-speaker is, nowadays, a delightful instrument. A good one attached to a really good wireless set, adjusted by somebody with an ear for music, and with its output modulated to the need of the room and the audience, is frankly a pleasant thing. It can, indeed, reproduce every tone and nuance of pure music, as well as if one were in the concert-room. The harsh and strident blast of the loud-speaker outside a wireless shop, or in the hands of careless and earless private persons, is a very different thing. The Town Council of West Ham are asking the Home Office to approve a local by-law which will impose a five pound fine on those who use an objectionable and uncontrolled loud-speaker and cause annoyance to their neighbours. Who has not heard the dreadful blare which issues from a loud-speaker whose owner is proud of volume, but apparently deaf to music? Who has not suffered when some party of fiends with a powerful and portable wireless have taken it to profane some quiet beauty spot with blatant noise. In flats, in districts of small dwellings, the competitive blare of bad loud-speakers is a very real annoyance, destructive of work and quiet, and exasperating to the nerves. The West Ham reformers only propose to direct their by-law against shops, but it would be far better if it were extended.

"ROW, NORMAN, ROW!"

"Row, Norman, row. . . . Haste to thy lover."—*Old Song of the Thames Watermen.*

From London Bridge I watched the tall ships riding,
Black barges in the lesser darkness hiding,
Watched little row-boats through the arches shooting,
Heard seawards some hoarse siren faintly hooting.

Somewhere, unseen, the grey old Tower sleeping
Dreamt of grim secrets locked within its keeping;
Somewhere past gleaming lights were meadows lying,
Gardens and woods where spring's soft voice went sighing.

"Row, Norman, row! Haste to thy love!" the lapping
Wavelets murmured, and with the ripples' slapping
'Gainst hull and pier, there faintly came the singing
Of straining watermen some lost love bringing,

Swift-oared—to far-away lovers' meeting.
"Oh haste! Oh haste! Row, Norman, to the greeting;
For tide will wait no waterman's leisuring,
Nor Time's last waterman stay for love's brief pleasuring."

ALFRED TRESIDDER SHEPPARD.

THERE are many people who find machinery in action as fascinating as the best of plays, and can derive the greatest entertainment from triumphs of mechanical engineering. The real lure of the road-breakers in Piccadilly is not so much the sturdy navvies as the rock drills and compressors and the churning concrete mixers. It has been a splendid free show for the man in the street. The school-boy of scientific bent, enjoying a last few days in town before term begins, should be sent to the Machinery and Shipping Exhibition at Olympia, for it is one of the best shows of complicated gadgets we have seen for a long time and is full of nice demonstrations—men cutting armour plate with electric profilers, and throbbing and spluttering affairs of all kinds. The very wide range of motor boats and engines shown covers everything from the smallest of outboard motors to the massive crude oil engines for big ocean-going craft and there are even sail-driven land yachts for scudding along over hard sand, and booths where the marine store dealer exhibits the latest attractions in yacht fittings. Those who live in the country and in inland cities sometimes overlook the close connection between our shipping and our engineering industries, and it is on this point that Olympia conveys its lesson, for we realise when we visit it what an

enormous range of diverse industries contribute toward the making of a modern British-built ship.

THE changes in Army control due to the transfer of the old duties of the Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Stores to the Department of the Master General of the Ordnance will, inevitably, provoke a good deal of bitterness and heartburning, for it means that a very wide field of special appointments and well paid posts pass out of the hands of the R.A.S.C. into the province of the gunners and sappers. During the war and subsequently the R.A.S.C. developed from horseflesh into lorries, and latterly into tractors. Equipment has become more specialised, infinitely more scientific and complex. Research and design, experiment and repair are all vitally important technical branches, which must, of necessity, if overlapping

is to be prevented, come under the control of the artillery and engineer element in the Service, and their Woolwich specialists. The Ordnance now becomes responsible for mechanical transport and all military stores, but the Q.M.G. Department takes over from the Ordnance all duties connected with fortifications and works, troop accommodation and camps, barracks and billeting. The change over of duties is, therefore, a remarkably wholesale one, but it obviously means a far greater centralisation of the equipment necessary to the new type of mechanised army, under the administrative control of the more scientifically trained side of the army. A change of this magnitude inevitably affects the promotion prospects of the individuals who have till now controlled the destinies of their branch, but it is probable that the change is one which will improve the efficiency and economy of the Service as a whole.

A CHRONICLE OF WINDMILLS

SEEN FROM MANY POINTS OF VIEW.

By H. C. HUGHES.

"SIR FRANCIS BACON, writing in 1609 to Mr. Toby Matthew, who was revolted to the Jesuits, uses this similitude, 'Myself am like the Miller of Grancester, that was wont to pray for peace among the willows; for while the wind blew, the windmills wrought, and the water mill was less customed. So I see that Controversies of Religion must hinder the Advancement of Sciences.' " Alas! "The Advancement of Sciences" has triumphed only too surely. The water-mills are silent, and few of the great sails of the windmills work now, however much the wind blows among the willows. Now that roads, even in the remotest places, are made fit for the motor car, the same roads convey the corn to the great steam mills in the towns. One by one the old millers die, and the young find a less discredited task. It is not alone the coming of the steam mill or the petrol engine with its greater consistency, or even the hard Canadian wheat needing roller grinding, that has caused the almost sudden disappearance of the windmill, for the combination of wind and engine is found constantly in country places, and is now, indeed, almost universal in the windmills that still work. Ease of transport in places the railway never touched is the product of the last few years only, and the motorist, passing down some pleasant lane between fields of ripening corn, passes the little derelict windmill and is thrust

into the ditch by the great motor lorry taking the sacks of grain from farm to town.

"In Norwich, within living memory, it was possible to see twenty-nine windmills, whereas now only one is at work": and it is sad to follow up all the windmills shown even in the more recent ordnance maps and see how few have left a trace.

In many parts of England, and not by any means only along the east and south-east coasts, the white sails of the mills give point and rhythm to the landscape. In the dark sky and scudding rainstorm, what sight was braver or more splendid than the mill sails thrashing the gale as they ground the corn or safeguarded the marsh? One of Cotman's most superb pictures shows three such water pumps fronting a passionate storm: a fourth has given in and swung round "quartered" to the wind (Fig. 1). Tales are told of the old mills and the old millers, which are like the tales of the sailing ships. Will the windmills, like the "windjammers," wait till all are gone for their chronicler, and find another Basil Lubbock? Some of the tales, besides much history, of mediæval mills have been published in Bennett and Eltham's "History of Corn Milling." Here is one:

A storm in the north of England took place on Sunday night, January 6th, 1839. The North Townsend Mill, a tall brick erection, tenanted by a well known local worthy of the craft, Jeremiah Shaw, stood on the shore of the



1.—"WINDMILLS ON THE MARSHES."

From a painting by J. S. Cotman in the possession of the Rev. J. A. Christie.



2.—SMOCK MILL, CHAILEY, SUSSEX.

Mersey, seaward. Ordinarily accounted one of the "best blown" of the cluster of windmills which girt the shore at this exposed point, it received the full volume of the storm and proved unmanageable. Shaw, who early found that the mill could not be held in (writes his old friend, Mr. George Lunt) was on duty all night, and every sack of wheat had been shot in to prevent her taking fire: but it was all of little avail, and she tore away in spite of every effort to check her. There was a point in the Mill to which a brake could be applied, and to this ultimately he applied a strong and long lever of wood, by which for some time she was held in: but finding his strength failing, he contrived to balance himself on the end of the beam, and there sat; succeeding finally in keeping the mill somewhat in check till assistance arrived. But the straining and shaking, too much for a man of his years, proved fatal, for he died from the effects very shortly afterwards.

Is not the picture of the old man striving alone against the elements as simple and grand as tales of the old sailing



3.—EARLY POST MILL, STOKENCHURCH, OXON.

ships? Like the ships, each mill has her own personality: there is almost the sort of psychic bond between millers and their mills that we read of in the stories of the clippers; and to stand close under the white wings, watching them rush down at you and make off like a black-backed gull rushing at the invader of her nesting place, gives a sense of the kinship of all white wind-loving things.

Happily, windmills are easier to keep than sailing ships. There is only one Cutty Sark floating serene in her new home: but an old mill stands a long while, even forsaken, and care and carpentry and paint may repair her easily, and she may last for many years as an adornment and focus of the landscape even when her economic life is over.

The use of water-mills by the Romans is described at length by Vitruvius, but it is not known when windmills first came into



C. W. Smith. 4.—BRICK TOWER MILL, HADDENHAM.



5.—SMOCK MILL, NORTHBOURNE HILL. Copyright

use. The first definite reference to a windmill seems to be the famous instance at Bury St. Edmunds in 1191, when the dean infringed upon the privileges of Abbot Sampson by erecting a windmill, and had very hastily to take it down again before the abbot's carpenters arrived. After that the post windmill becomes common in MSS. and painting, and the type has continued with little change to our own day. In the post type, the whole mill revolves on a great ball-bearing at the top of a central post. In some early types the post seems to have been driven into the ground; more commonly it was elaborately fitted into two great cross beams that were supported clear of the ground on brick or stone piers. This may be clearly seen in that mill at Bourn. Braces ran up from the ends of the beam to keep the post rigid. These posts were whole oak tree trunks roughly squared, some not less than 32ins. thick. So strong was the construction that the whole mill could be, and often was, pulled bodily along the ground and transported a long distance. Often the lower part was roofed in to form a round house for storage.

The great problem in a windmill is to keep the sails head on to the wind, and in the post mill this was done by a long beam or tall tree projecting from the bottom of the mill, which could be pushed or pulled round by man, horse or ox. The stairs were hung to this.

The construction of the post mill is shown in the two plates from Diderot's great French Encyclopædia. These plates are in the article on "Economie rustique," which was published in 1762 (Figs. 7 and 8). The central bar or "whip" of the sweeps passes through two sockets in the "windshaft." From the sixteenth century on, the sweeps are beautifully shaped to the wind on the principle now applied to all aeroplane wings, the sweep having a hollow form or "bosom." "The very word 'pull' for the inclined leading edge indicates an astonishing grasp of correct aerodynamic principles," writes a modern engineer. The old type of sail (Fig. 3, Stokenchurch Mill), was of canvas applied to the sweeps, secured at the upper extremity and held by cords so that the sails could be reefed according to the weather, "full sail, quarter reef, sword point, dagger point." This type of sail was universal and is still the type generally used on the Continent. It gives a stronger drive, but is violent and unmanageable in a gale. Imagine in a storm, "with the sails clothed and going," the miller stopping the

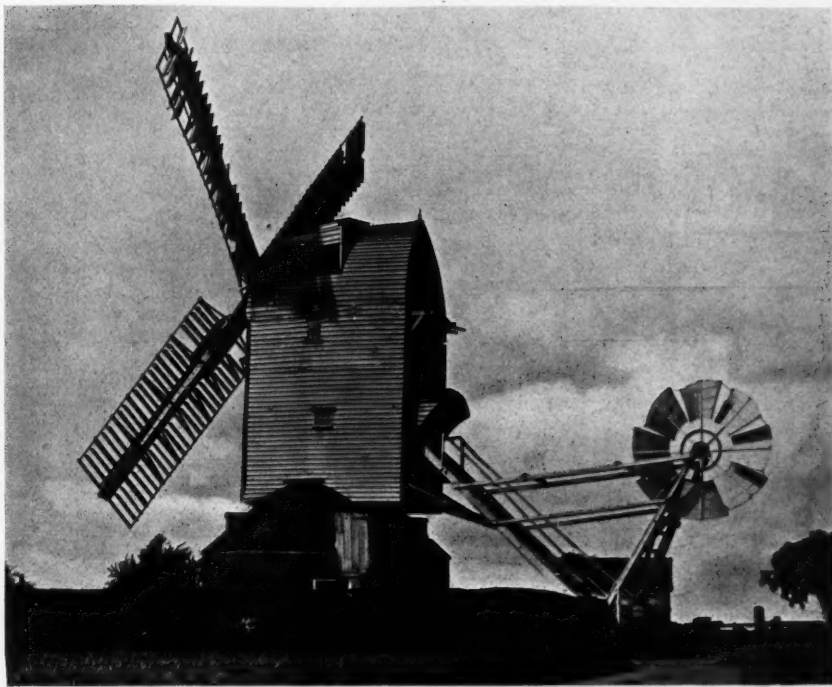
mill and climbing up each sail separately to reef it!

The early windshaft is formed of a solid trunk of oak resting on a block of stone or lignum vitae: the neck is protected by short bars of iron driven in round it. The later windshafts are of iron. The windshaft is furnished with a great oak wheel, called the brake-wheel, as a friction brake is applied to it. This wheel gears to and drives the millstones. The corn is raised by a

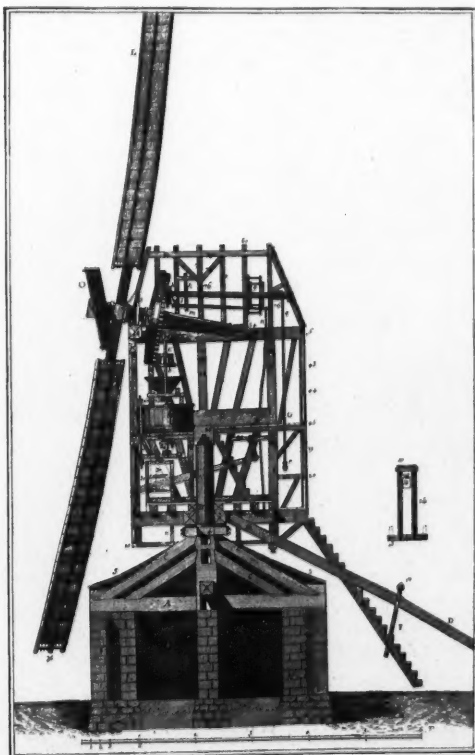
friction-driven sack hoist to the top of the mill, fed down through hoppers to the stones, which are cased in. The grinding is controlled by a lift tenter, which automatically raises or lowers the upper stone according to the speed at which the sails are turning. The stones are about 4ft. to 4ft. 6ins. in diameter, the early ones of Derbyshire "Millstone Grit" in a single piece, the later of French burr made up of a number of pieces fitted together with plaster of Paris and held by a wrought-iron band. The dressing requires great skill and precision.

Once the machinery was raised off the ground, the next requirement was for greater height to catch the wind and more storage space. The smock mill was soon evolved, in which only the cap, containing the windshaft, rotates. This is shown in the Smock Mill at Chailey in Sussex (Fig. 2). The cap is pulled round by a heavy spar hanging from the platform and reached either from the ground or from a balcony. Timber smock mills were abundant in the oak country of Kent and Sussex, and both this and the mill on Northbourne Hill (Fig. 5) have the characteristic pent roof like a sun-bonnet, giving the mill a charming look as of an old lady setting off to market.

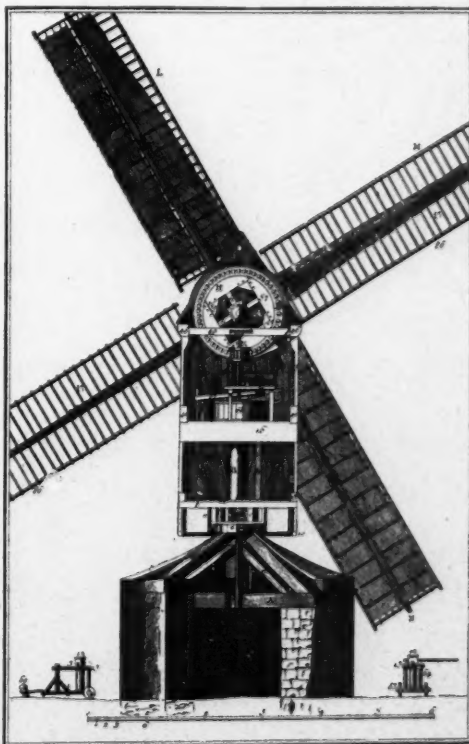
The smock mill, with its white paint and its debonair nautical look, is a lovely thing in the south country. In Holland the smock mills date from the birth of its independence, and stand in regiments along its streams, though there, too, they are disappearing fast. The Pilgrim Fathers took this type to America, and there were many smock mills along the shores of Massachusetts Bay.



6.—FANTAIL WINDING GEAR ON A POST MILL AT EYE.



MOULIN À VENT.
7.—Showing the interior structure.



MOULIN À VENT.
8.—From Diderot's great Encyclopædia.

The tower mill is merely the smock mill built of brick or rubble instead of oak. Though there are many early examples, it first became common in England about the end of the eighteenth century, and some very big towers were built, such as the great mill that used to dominate Yarmouth. Very characteristic of the short stocky towers is that at Haddenham (Fig. 4), which stands gallantly on the edge of the Isle of Ely, and grinds sturdily away. Lincolnshire is a great county for lofty, slender, brick tower mills, ending in graceful cupola caps. Some have six, or even eight, sails. The walls are tarred to keep the rain from driving down the slightly inclined joints of the brickwork, and where the tall white smock mill of the Sussex downs is nautical in its white paint like a frigate, the brick tower mill is black and white, clean cut, broad based—a land engine.

Having perfected this machinery and applied it to all sorts of mechanical uses, the Continental millwrights went no further: but the continually shifting winds of these islands gave an opportunity for the mechanical genius of the British millwrights, who invented first the automatic winding gear and fantail,

and then shuttered sails which not only could be adjusted from the ground, but could automatically "spill the wind," i.e., open to let a certain amount of air pass through them when the wind was too strong. So the miller had to climb his sails no more to set or furl them, or wake the old horse up in the sudden storm of a dark night to drag round the tail beam of the mill.

The fantail is the invention of the celebrated Scotch millwright, Andrew Meikle (who also made the thrashing machine). "A fan wheel of six or eight blades is set edgewise on to the wind, and by a train of gears revolves the mill" in a post, or the cap in a tower mill. In the post mill the fantail is mounted on a trolley travelling on a wheel. This is shown in the post mill at Eye (Fig. 6), characteristic of many mills in Suffolk, which also shows the shutters with which the patent sweep, invented by Sir William Cubitt in 1807, and since become almost universal, is fitted. These shutters were opened and closed by levers attached to a long bar which passed through the centre of the windshaft and came out at the other end, with a chain and weight hanging down to pull it in or out.

DEERHOUNDS of the PAST and PRESENT

CH. BRAN OF BRIDGE SOLLERS is one of a whole tribe of Brans and Fingals, Ferguses and Luaths, that help to perpetuate the memory of Ossianic legends. Deerhound and Irish wolfhound breeders have drawn freely upon this fount of pleasant-sounding names—words so romantic that it would be profanation to confer them upon any but the nobler hunting dogs, descendants of the heroic age. "'Call,' said Fingal, 'call my dogs, the long-bounding sons of the chace. Call white-breasted Bran, and the surly strength of Luath! Fillan and Ryno; but he is not here! My son rests on the bed of death. Fillan and Fergus! blow the horn, that the joy of the chace may arise; that the deer of Cromla may hear and start at the lake of roes.'" What hunting there was in those days. "A thousand dogs fly off at once, grey-bounding through the heath. A deer fell by every dog; three by the white-breasted Bran. He brought them in their flight to Fingal, that the joy of the king might be great. One deer fell at the tomb of Ryno. The grief of Fingal returned," and so it goes on.

What of the dogs of Fingal? Do they survive in the two breeds that now grace our shows, or were they but myths invented by James Macpherson, the supposed translator? "There is a murmur in the heath! The stormy winds abate! I hear the voice of Fingal." The language of Ossian now seems stilted and artificial. We do not hear the voice of Fingal, our ears being no longer attuned to the romantic. We scoff at the thought of a thousand dogs flying off at once. Do you know, you

unbelievers, that one of the Egyptian kings had twelve thousand officers and hunt servants to attend his dogs? What sort of kennel population must he have possessed to justify such a staff? For all that, allowance must be made for poetic exaggeration in this talk about a thousand dogs being unleashed simultaneously. The interesting part of the quotation to me is the reference to the colour of Fingal's dogs—"grey"-bounding. Grey may be said to be the predominating shade of the coats of deerhounds to-day, although we seek to be more exact in definition by speaking of blues, dark or light greys, and brindles. There are also old strains that perpetuate the sandy-reds or red-fawns with black points. Unfortunately, in seeking to link up Ossian's dogs with the modern deerhounds we are plunged headlong into the controversy about the authenticity of the poems. While critics are agreed, I think, in rating Macpherson as an impostor, they do not deny that he actually drew upon oral tradition, and occasional Gaelic manuscripts. In any case it would be useful to know, from the historical point of view, that deerhounds about the middle of the eighteenth century were grey in colour and of the greyhound type, but how much more interesting it would be if we were assured that the description came from genuine MSS. in the early centuries of the Christian era.

There is nothing wildly improbable in the thought that members of the greyhound family were kept by the inhabitants of the lands north of the Tweed, where the early settlers are



T. Fall.

Copyright.



BEULAH OF BRIDGE SOLLERS.



IAN OF BRIDGE SOLLERS.

supposed to have been Celts. The Roman word Caledonia, I believe, came from Cael-don, or Celts of the hill country, and the Celtic tribes we know are supposed to have introduced greyhounds into Great Britain, bringing them with them from the East as they gradually pushed their way westward. Abundant evidence is to be found in Scottish history of the existence of swift hunting dogs, which were greatly valued by monarchs and nobles, but we have nothing to show that they were called deerhounds. The name, however, is not so much a matter of importance as the identity of the breed. True, Robert Lindsay's "Chronicles of Scotland," 1728, are alleged to have contained the word "dierhounds," but Mr. E. C. Ash, in his big work on dogs, points out that this was an interpolation in an edition that came nearly a hundred years later, from which it gained currency in modern books.

Whatever may have happened in the intervening centuries, at least we are satisfied that a hundred years ago the deerhound

had attained the form now familiar to us, as witness to which the invaluable Scrope may be cited. I have spoken of the sandy-red or red-fawn dogs, which, according to the standard of the Deerhound Club, characterised the strains of the McNeils and the Chesthill Menzies. Members of the former

family have been exhibiting in recent times, and one of them, who spelt his name Macneile, contributed the chapter to Scrope's volume. Mr. Macneile approved the type of his brother's Brass, Buskar, Runa and Carack, two of which were a sandy-red and the others a pale yellow. The coats of the yellowish dogs were said to be harsher, and therefore more correct, than those of the greys, the latter also carrying less muscle.



A STUDY OF CH. BRAN OF BRIDGE SOLLERS.

Buskar measured 28ins. at the shoulder, and weighed 85lb. in working condition. Nowadays we like them a little taller.

So much for history. What of history-in-the-making? The personnel of breeders has been changing somewhat. Miss Doxford, who used to run such a powerful stud, is thinking



T. Fall. HECTOR OF BRIDGE SOLLERS.



CH. BRAN OF BRIDGE SOLLERS. Copyright

more of salukis. The Misses Loughrey of Londonderry, notwithstanding geographical obstacles, continue to exhibit some of the best, and latterly a new luminary has appeared in the person of Miss M. Richmond, a young lady who has thrown herself into the game with all the enthusiasm of youth. In model kennels at The Warren, Warren Row, Henley-on-Thames, the Bridge Sollers deerhounds are housed in keeping with the charming home occupied by their mistress and her brothers. As all three know how a good hunter should be put together, it follows instinctively that they can appreciate the fundamental points of working dogs. Miss Richmond is breeding for size and soundness in alliance with racial character, and the success of her policy is manifest, she having had the good fortune to breed Ch. Bran of Bridge Sollers, Beulah of Bridge Sollers, Hector of Bridge Sollers and others of a high class, all in two or three years. These, with the Misses Loughreys' Ch. Tragic of Ross, Ch. Sheila o' the Pentlands, Rhetoric, Harmonic and Mimic of Ross, Miss M. M. Bell's Hamish and Fiona of Enterkine, Miss A. N. Hartley's Silver Cloud, Mr. J. B. Cummings' Scottish strain, Mrs. Fordham's Jean from the Hills—to name only some of the present-day winners—inspire the hope that a noble breed is coming back into favour again. The appearance of new exhibitors is an encouraging sign; the buyers that are coming from America and other countries increase the prospects of a prosperous future. Should any of my readers be tempted, as I wish they might be, to lend a hand in carrying on the good work, I am sure that the Misses Loughrey, hon. secretaries of the Deerhound Club, would give them any assistance gladly. Their address is Rosslyn, Londonderry.

Miss Richmond's kennels are so admirably adapted to the purpose they are intended to serve that a word about them may not be out of place. Separated by a passage that gives access everywhere under cover, the accommodation for the dogs is on one side, and on the other are store rooms, an office, cooking place and bathroom. A large porcelain bath, with hot and cold water laid on, makes washing easy. The place, being enamelled throughout, can be kept scrupulously clean. The kennels open on to an exercising space, which adjoins a paddock. Some distance away is a smaller range, in which cases of sickness can be segregated.

When I saw them I gained the impression that the infirmary would not be in frequent use, all the dogs being in the pink of condition, thanks to the sensible routine that is observed. What with unrestricted liberty in the paddock, and plenty of hacking, rendered possible by the open country around The Warren, the dogs were as hard and muscular as one could wish a working breed to be. The first to be introduced to me was Heatherden Ian, prized as the founder of the Bridge Sollers family. The prefix denotes that he was once owned by Colonel Grant Morden. The two challenge certificates that he has won tell of his merits. Bran, of course, is conspicuous on account of his size and quality—the sort of dog that one notices in any company, and wants to look at a second time. The majority of the dogs have won prizes at shows, the exceptions being one or two brood bitches, or puppies that are too young. Several of these will certainly become known favourably later on, especially a rangy bitch born last January. Maida of Bridge Sollers was about to leave for the Highlands, where she is to be used for pulling down deer. A powerful, active bitch, she can gallop and clear a five-barred gate with ease.

A. CROXTON SMITH.

THE AGRICULTURAL HORSE

IN the catalogues of some of our agricultural exhibitions there are two broad divisions in the horse section, *viz.*, agricultural horses and light horses. The more important shows, however, recognise that a wider classification is essential in these days, and thereby still further sub-divide agricultural horses into representatives of four different types, *viz.*, Shire, Clydesdale, Suffolk and Percheron. It has been one of the features of the summer shows that whereas agricultural horses could be counted upon as swelling the list of entries, more recently they have been conspicuous by the thinly filled classes. This, to a great extent, is a reflection in the reduced value of these horses and the decline in the profits of breeding. Motor transport has been the responsible factor, and though this form of haulage power continues to make headway, there are unmistakable signs that a new lease of life awaits the draught horse. How far the draught and the agricultural horse are synonymous is a matter of opinion, but close observation indicates that, following the depression in the prices of heavy horses, farmers have been more concerned with the purely agricultural values of the horse.

For long the Shire type has been recognised to be the one which best answers the requirements of the town and city user of horses. Those who have been privileged to observe the weight-pulling demonstrations of geldings at the Shire Horse Shows in recent years have been impressed by the amazing reserve of power possessed by these animals. Experience indicates that the massively developed active animal is the one which can throw the most weight into its collar, and insistence upon initial weight is fairly unanimous. Unfortunately, the Shire breed as a whole is not beyond the pale of criticism, and it is being increasingly recognised that the standard upon which a breed must be judged is that based upon the certainty of breeding what is wanted. Thus it is possible within the Shire breed to get a proportion of animals which approach to the standard deemed

necessary for town work, and it is equally true to remark that a large proportion fail to realise this standard. In not a few respects this may be related to some of the fashion crazes of the pre-war era of breeding. It was then customary to insist upon weight, which is still essential, but there was a school of breeders whose principal delight was to see beautifully modelled limbs covered with a profuse development of hair or "feather," which, though adding a distinctive character to the breed, has proved itself to be associated with certain economic and constitutional evils. In horse breeding the sires which generally exercise the greatest influence are those which are themselves prizewinners or sires of prizewinners, and thus it takes a considerable time to undo the evils of a fashion craze once it gains possession of the show-yard judge. There is, however, a distinct swing of the pendulum away from the abundance of hair, which was once so typical of the breed. The reasons are not far to seek. The soundness of a horse is largely dependent upon healthy feet and legs. Abundant hair covering more easily collects mud and dirt, while on clay soils such animals become objects of pity rather than of admiration. Any horseman worth



T. Fall. MISS RICHMOND WITH HER DEERHOUNDS. Copyright.

his name takes considerable pride in his horses, and a clean, well groomed horse is a sure reflection of merit and interest on the part of the one who looks after this class of stock. An array of mud-caked legs in these days of restricted hours is, however, likely to more than try the patience of the most considerate horseman. Time used in rectifying this condition is

often a dead loss in respect of money, in that it is not directly productive of interest, while, if they are neglected, such animals are prone to leg troubles which again incur direct loss. From the agricultural viewpoint, therefore, to purchase abundance of hair on the legs of working horses is to purchase trouble and expense, and the demand is now for the cleaner-legged type.

THE POETRY OF LOCOMOTION

By RALPH JEFFERSON

I HAVE never quite been able to understand why devotees of the country life, as opposed to those who merely live in the country, have such a contempt or dislike for the railway. To read what some of them write, you would think that the whole countryside was peopled entirely by gentlemen of leisure, who never moved except on a horse or in a super-touring car, by milkmaids and gamekeepers and grooms and shepherds. When I think of the part which those long gleaming lines and twisting curves of steel play in the lives of my country friends—farmers and landlords, and even labourers nowadays—I wonder that these people can be so blind. In the village in which I was brought up, the old station-master was a man of some importance. He was a discreet and friendly soul, the repository of many secrets, knowing well by what trains people travelled and with whom. He had no objection to small boys, and without taxing my imagination too much I could write even to-day a whole chapter on such subjects as the jolly noises of rolling milk-churns, the peculiar smells of axle grease, the joys of lighting signal lamps, and the heavenly and strictly forbidden delights of an afternoon

in the signalman's cabin. Alas, those glorious smells of tarpaulin and paraffin and damp hay, those delightful noises of clanking churns and banging wagons, and of hissing and snorting engines delight me no more.

They have, however, been replaced by other ideas hardly less pleasant which always recur to me when I think of trains and railways. Little bits of the countryside that one sees on particular stretches of line, the pink cliffs of Dawlish, shall we say, or the woods of Balcombe filled with bluebells. Still more memorable are those moments fraught with curious emotion when one stands as so often before in a great sunlit railway station waiting with hundreds of others to start on a new adventure of travel, or when one flashes through the heart of a great city and in the darkness through a barrier of houses sees suddenly a brightly lighted street or—moments still more precious—when one gazes down once again from an iron railway bridge across the grey river at the stone embankment of the Thames.

It was with some such ideas in my mind as I have tried to outline here that I went to see the exhibition of photography



O. K. Vogelsang

"BAHNHOF."

Copyright.



Joan Tamworth.

"THE PATH OF GOLD."

Copyright.



K. D. Smith. "SUNLIGHT, GREAT CENTRAL STATION." Copyright.

at the Royal Photographic Society's building in Russell Square. There were many charming portraits and many delightful landscapes, both English and foreign, but I was looking for pictures which chimed more exactly with my mood, and I found them. Mr. Vogelsang's "Bahnhof" shows, it is true, the lines that curve into a German and not into an English station, but it reminded one at once of the Ruhr, of British drivers and firemen supervising railway transport in the British Rhineland zone during the French occupation. Admirable in composition and execution, it gives one a real idea of the beauty which we are beginning to feel in mechanical things, and reminds one of some of the work of Heymann and Axel Haig.

Our grandfathers used to lament, so our fathers have told us, the gradual "uglifying" of the railway locomotives and coaches of their day. They began so well—according to the ideas of that time. Those natty little engines with a tall, thin funnel crenellated at the top like the old chimney cowl on Marlborough House—you may still see specimens in rather dirty glass cases at stations like Waterloo—and the coaches—they were true specimens of the coachmaker's art. The way they were raised and sprung, the tiny little curtained windows out of which our Early Victorian grandmothers peered, the funny little steps by which they alighted—all betrayed the origin of the railway coach as a horse-coach on rails. This was "elegant" enough to please our grandparents as it bumped along behind its little locomotive through the new chalk cuttings or across the open fields, and the motion positively thrilled them as they rolled over the great New Viaduct at Brighton. Then, alas, came Progress with defiling touch, and before long the illusion had vanished. Monstrous and dirty coal boxes vomiting vast quantities of steam and sulphurous fumes replaced the neat little locomotives and the elegant coaches were ousted by hideous wooden boxes into which human beings were crammed like sardines. It was all very horrid and ugly—or so our grandparents thought.

To-day we are not so sure about the ugliness. The fact is that everything new in form and shape appears more or less repulsive to the human mind. So long as we can gradually convert the familiar horse coach into a railway coach not too remote from it we are satisfied; but when mechanical necessities step in, and our neat little locomotive and coaches make room for the Victorian steam engine and railway carriage we are definitely shocked. I remember being taken by the late Sir William Richmond round the Grafton Galleries on the opening day of the now famous Post-Impressionist Exhibition. I do not know at this distance whether I was more shocked by Sir William's language or by the Gauguins, Van Goghs, Matisse and Picassos that hung on the walls. All I realise is that some of those same bizarre and disagreeable pictures, now that I am familiar with them and their kind, give me sufficient pleasure to-day. In the same way we are gradually, or so it seems to me, building ourselves a background of "mechanical" shapes, shapes belonging to this new industrial civilisation into which we have plunged, which, though once we found them repulsive, we now find distinctly pleasant and attractive. This, of course, is the gospel of M. le Corbusier Saugnier's "new architecture." M. Saugnier maintains that we are gradually becoming fond of all those curious shapes produced by the stern urge for efficiency in our machines, and that ultimately they will give us, if they do not already, exactly the same pleasure which we obtain from contemplating good modern or even ancient architecture. There is obviously much in this. A modern touring car with its delightful lines, a monstrous great crane spinning in the middle of some giant web of ferro-concrete, a long cigar-shaped submarine lying on the surface of the water about to submerge, and a steam locomotive of to-day with its low funnel, lean body and long tender—these already give us a most satisfying sense of rhythm and harmony.

It is a far cry from Frith's "Railway Station" to Mr. Smith's picture of Marylebone with the sun streaming down through little windows upon a hundred worshippers of Apollo, bound, let us hope, for shores more sunlit than we have found this year, but the underlying emotion is the same. Miss Tamworth's "Path of Gold" and Mr. Dell's "Hammersmith" bring back two of those thrilling moments I have tried to describe, and Mr. Cox's "Buoys at Lynn" give one an idea not only of what beauty can be found in "mechanical" objects which we should once have called ugly, but of the extraordinary effects which can be got by the photography of rough metal surfaces. The exhibition has many other gems to offer which I cannot catalogue here.



M. O. Dell.

"HAMMERSMITH."

Copyright.



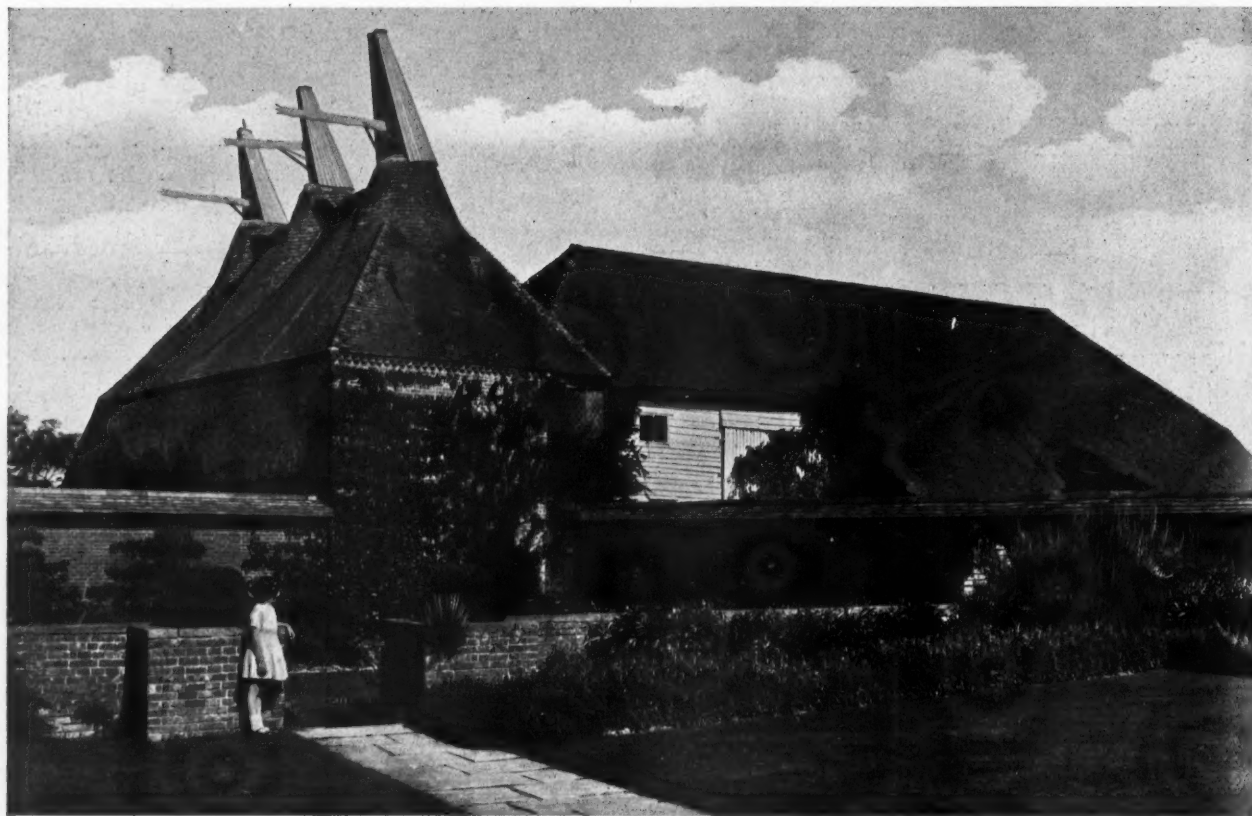
Bertram Cox.

"BUOYS AT LYNN."

Copyright.

KENT HOPPING

By A. B. AUSTIN.



OASTHOUSES AT GREAT DIXTER, NORTHIAM.

IN little more than a week the hopping season will be over, and with the chill ageing of autumn Kentish hopfields will remain little forests of barren poles planted in acres of trodden mud. Even now, with the long tendrils pulled down half way to the earth for the pickers to come at them more readily, the poles in their regiments, linked together by the trellised wire, begin to look like the poles that fishers use to dry their nets on a flat, windy shore.

Shortly, too, the shrill piping of Cockney voices will have ceased to mingle with the slurred, soft accents of the countryman. It is a curious thing, this annual gipsydom of the Thames-side Cockney population. For the rest of the year the Kentish labourer tends the orchards and cultivates the hop-fields, watching the fat land stir towards fruition. Then, with September and the ripening of the fruit, comes this urban outpouring of the needy, a sudden settling of the unfixed population of the towns on one particular bit of countryside for a few weeks of intensive labour. The settled values of the countryman are affronted by the quick-witted "gaminerie" of the Cockney. His slower process of thought is no match for it. He prefers to stand aloof and take refuge in a slightly veiled contempt, grumbling, when he can get someone to listen to him, at the shiftless ways of town-dwellers.

The pickers, therefore, live their own lives, an alien community in a strange land, whole families of them migrating, bag and baggage, furniture sticks and perambulator, to the huts and shelters that spring up like a mushroom growth around the hop farms. Dismal though the conditions may often be, the hopping

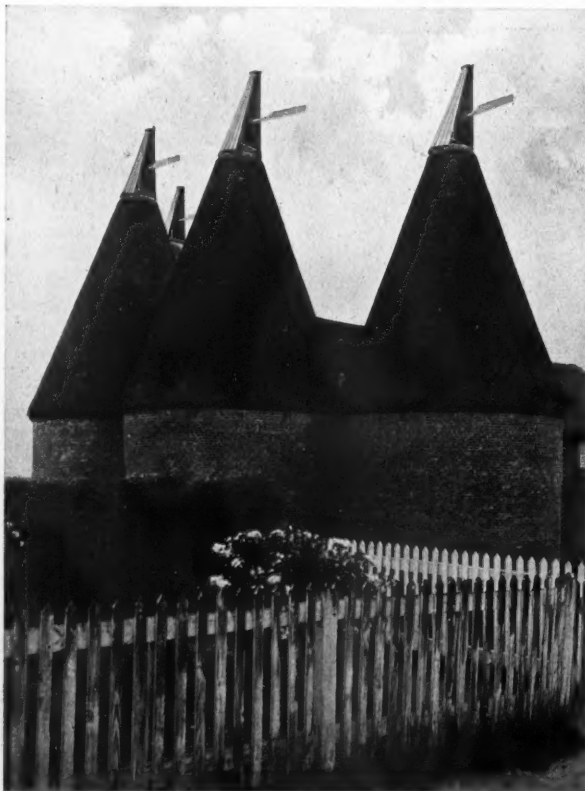
season brings a sudden release from the slums of Wapping and Tilbury, a few weeks of irresponsible freedom in Kentish fields after the closeness of mean streets.

A hop field with the pickers at work has a certain rhythmic beauty. Down the long narrow lanes the hoppers move, their bodies bending to the work, while about them the half-bared poles point severely to the sky and the clinging hop tendrils, draped slantwise, weave a bright green pattern above the sombre earth.

It is worth while to spend a slow, meditative day in Kent during the hopping season, idling through that maze of paths and little roads that lie away from Watling Street, between Faversham and Canterbury. The whole land seems to be lit by a happy glow of fruition, a kind of autumnal gleam, as if the fecund earth were shining with inward satisfaction at the fulfilment of its labour. It is best to come on it first on a misty, grey September morning, even through a veil of rain; provided, that is, that the sky clears by noon.

Under the grey cloud canopy and with the dark mud sodden on their surface, the hop fields look inexpressibly drab, a kind of sordid slumdom among fields. The face of the earth is drained of colour. Even the oasthouses are like ridiculous tall scarecrows standing in a barren plain.

Then, when an autumn wind rises to chase the clouds, sending them streaming in pearly wisps across a pale September sky, the whole land flushes with suffusing colours, as if a light were held behind a many coloured shade. The hop fields patch the earth in emerald strips, as you look down on the shallow valley



TYPICAL OASTHOUSES.



A WAGON LOAD ON ITS WAY TO THE OAST.



A BUSY CORNER AT YALDING.

from the gentle slopes beyond Canterbury. The apple and pear and plum trees in the orchards are hung with rayless globes of mellow light, purple and red and amber. The brown tiles of old oasthouses and barns seem as if they too had ripened in the autumn. If the wind drops and the clouds spread again, the earth glow fades as quickly as it has come. But the ripe smells of autumn linger in the moist air, the fragrance of damp earth, the sweet smell of apples and the indescribable smell of hops—more, perhaps, like strong mint than any other.

It is a fat land, surfeited with produce, like the Canaan of the Israelites after the South Downs or the sandy soil of the Surrey commons. It lends as little inspiration as the fat pigs

that root about among the apple trees, or the sheep cropping the orchard grass, or the cattle browsing in the meadow pastures on the banks of its slow-moving, silted streams. Yet it gives satisfaction to the possessive strain in us, as the sight of piled gold might bring ecstasy to a miser.

It must give a comfortable feeling of realisable wealth to look out on a few acres of your own trim hop fields, with the clusters of hops, like the husks of hazel nuts, trailing luxuriantly from the poles, or to climb from storey to storey up the wooden stairs of your oasthouse smelling the bitter-sweet odour of the hops and listening to the hum of the suction fan setting the green crop in a whirl.

“TOO FIERY HARD”

BY BERNARD DARWIN.

AT Rye, where I have spent a very pleasant week after an equally pleasant one at Littlestone, there is a caddie—a middle-aged, nautical gentleman—who has a turn of phrase which distinguishes him from his fellows. By way of example, his master, the other day, proposed to take an iron for a certain shot, whereupon he said, “No, sir; I could not take it upon me to sanction that.”

That is by the way, however. It was another remark of his that gives me my text. The master played a good shot and observed, “That was a better one, just because I didn’t try to hit too hard.” “There’s a deal of truth in what you say, sir,” replied the caddie. “There’s some gentlemen (I don’t mean you, sir) that hit so fiery hard at the ball that they lose all guidance of the club.” Out of the mouths not of babes and sucklings, but of middle-aged nautical gents, we can certainly learn much. In common with all my fellow-golfers, I have often thought that I ought not to hit so hard; but I have never before heard the thought so cogently expressed. “Fiery hard” seems to me an effort of genius. I can feel myself snatching the club back as I say it over and over again to myself; and it was particularly applicable to the player to whom it was addressed (I don’t, in this case, mean myself). I played a foursome with that particular player, and he began by wrenching the club back as if it was embedded in the ground and nothing but a violent jerk would move it. Then, quite suddenly and for no apparent reason, he took it back more easily and gently, and the ball flew. Greatly daring, I ventured to tell him so, and to point the moral. From that moment—and this, mind you, after ten days or so of wrenching—he took the club back like a leisurely angel, and we won that foursome by the length of the street and went round (why

should I not boast of it?) in 72, which is a pretty good score at Rye if you begin with a 5 and a 6—and let anyone deny it who dares!

What is the cure for taking back the club too “fiery hard”? I have tried many, and cannot give the answer. The experts always tell us to push the club back with the left hand, and not snatch it back with the right. Doubtless they are correct, but this always seems to me to resemble the advice given to the smaller of two small boys in a fight: “Go in and win.” At present—for no belief lasts for long in this world—I believe in holding the club very lightly and, as it were, sensitively. It seems to me—for a while, at any rate—to produce a certain measure of smoothness; a limp right hand cannot snatch the club back as fast as a tight one, nor does a limp right elbow fly so high into the air.

The real difficulty, however, lies, as it nearly always does in golf, in not exaggerating the cure. I do not believe that it is really so very difficult to avoid hitting too hard if we did not inevitably fall into the opposite error of hitting too softly. That is a truly terrible disease. If we hit the ball too hard it does go somewhere; but if we hit it too softly it does not go at all. I know the different stages so painfully well. We fall so in love with the feeling of hitting gently that we grow imperceptibly limper and limper, and floppier and yet more floppy, until there comes a sudden and appalling crash, and life has to be begun all over again. This happens so invariably that I think the advice to “hit gently” is to be mistrusted. It produces an anæmic kind of shot, just as our old friend “Slow back” produces a heavy one. I fancy “lazily” is the best word to keep in mind. Mr. Bobby Jones has often been described as taking the club back “lazily,” and, if it is not a perfect

description, it at any rate comes somewhere near to picturing that almost insolent ease. "Sleepily," "drowsily," "casually"—these are all useful words and, to my mind, all far better than "slowly," which has something too much of a laboured quality about it and always brings to mind Sir Walter Simpson's immortal phrase about the man trying to grab the fly on his ear. "Rhythmically" is a good word too, and yet—to me—always fatal in the end, for it makes me rock myself gently to and fro, as if I were singing a lullaby, and that does not make the ball go. I have sometimes fancied—though, perhaps, it was the merest fancy—that the bearing in mind of some such word as "lazily" or "gently" had a good effect on the temperament as well as on the actual shots. I have thought that I was less

inclined to hurl away the club, stamp on the ball and abuse my innocent caddie on my "gentle" days than on my slashing and dashing ones. Psychologists could, perhaps, tell me whether this could possibly be true or whether I have wholly imagined it. In thinking over my golfing acquaintance, it seems to me that the real tigers—those who throw their clubs into the branches of trees, gnaw their grips, make funeral pyres of their golfing boots, and otherwise give more or less obvious signs of annoyance—are, as a rule, the vehement rather than the gentle hitters. To hit "fiery hard" is natural to a fiery temperament, and then, if you miss it, "What the deuce can you do," in the words of Mr. Bobby Jones in his new book, "but throw the club away?"

EFFORT AND ENDURANCE

THE FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF AN ATHLETE AND THEIR PHYSIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION.

By R. TAIT MACKENZIE.

[The very striking masks, of which we reproduce photographs below, are exhibited at the Fine Arts Society's Gallery together with other works of sculpture by Dr. Tait Mackenzie. They are modelled from life by the sculptor, who adds to his reputation as an artist that of being one of the foremost authorities on physical training.—Ed.]

THE masks which appear on these pages have been modelled from life so as to show the facial expressions of athletes during violent exercises of sport and at definite stages in an exercise of endurance. I should, perhaps, begin by explaining the differences between the two types of exercise and their physiological effects.

However skilful the performer may be, the whole muscular system participates in any violent *exercise of effort*. During the intense concentration so necessary for success, the chest-walls are fixed, the glottis is closed, the lungs acting as an air cushion for the surrounding cage of ribs and diaphragm, all the muscles of the trunk are steadied, and when the effort is made there is an explosive discharge of nervous energy, the intensity of which is mirrored in the muscular rigidity of the athlete's face.

The face of such a man will show a general converging of lines to the root of the nose, with transverse wrinkles over the bridge. The frowning brows are drawn down and the eye is narrowed to a mere slit. The outer angle of the eye shows the "crow's feet" accompanying all violent action of the muscles that close it. The nose and upper lip have a snarling expression, the nostrils are distended and the lower lip is drawn tightly across the clenched teeth, except at the angles of the mouth, where there are little pouches caused by the pulling of the platysma, which stands out along the neck like cords. The general impression of the face is repulsive and corresponds closely to the face of *rage*, as described by Darwin. The lips,

however, are more retracted than during the purely emotional state and the clenched teeth are exposed, presenting the appearance of one in readiness for tearing or seizing the enemy.

The qualities cultivated by *exercises of endurance*, on the other hand, are different from those required in effort. Skill is not prominent among them. Concentration is replaced by the attempt to liberate the attention, and the development

of any one group of muscles is secondary to the indirect effect on the circulation and respiration in training them to remove the fatigue products of muscular contraction.

If the exercises be sufficiently active, the amount of waste material suddenly thrown into the circulation is greater than can be eliminated by the lungs. The breathing becomes rapid and shallow, the pulse quick and fluttering, and the runner feels a sense of constriction around the chest; his head swims and throbs and his face takes on the anxious expression so eloquently telling of the thirst for air.

The face of the breathless man is unmistakable. The smoothness of the forehead is broken by wrinkles spreading out over the inner end of the updrawn eyebrows. The general direction of the eyebrows is just the reverse of that seen in violent effort. They are drawn upward and inward by what the French call "the muscle of pain," whose action is seen in the expression of grief, mental distress, anxiety or bodily pain. The upper lids in breathlessness droop and half cover the eyeball, giving a look of great lassitude to the suffering expressed by



"VIOLENT EFFORT."

The typical face of violent effort seen in sprinting, hammer-throwing or spurning in a distance race.

this region. The nostrils are widely dilated, and the mouth gapes, with lips retracted in the mad struggle for air. The raised upper lip adds to the look of sorrow and pain, while the down-drawn mouth angle, the tongue closely pressed against the teeth, the sunken cheek, and the open mouth, all go to increase the exhausted, haggard look so characteristic of this state, in distinction to mere bodily pain or mental suffering. The general poise of the head is backward, the chin thrust forward, and the neck strained or convulsed.

With the re-establishment of equilibrium between the production of waste and its elimination, the urgency of breathlessness fades and the runner gets what is called his "second wind." The look of distress disappears from his face. The lungs regain fresh power to expand, the head becomes clear, and the muscles act with renewed vigour and elasticity.

If the pace has been slow enough, the runner may escape the acute poisoning shown by breathlessness, but sooner or later the products of tissue waste accumulate, the heart beats fast and weak, the nervous system is stupified and the muscles relax. This may, in extreme cases, end in death from over-exhaustion, as has been reported in soldiers after long and forced marches.



"BREATHLESSNESS."

The typical face of breathlessness as seen in any race above 200yds.

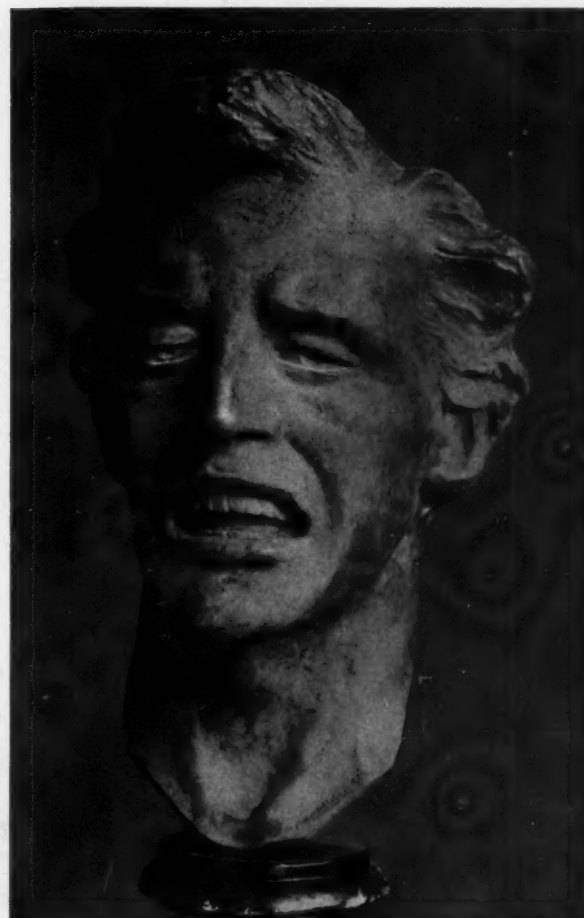
The same condition may be studied in the face of the runner during a long-distance race. After the urgency of breathlessness has passed, the expression of his face changes. The eyebrows show a slight frown, and the eyelids are heavy, as with sleep; the upper lip is still retracted from the teeth, giving a slight look of pain to the cheek, otherwise relaxed and flaccid. The mouth is half open, the jaw drops, and the lower lip hangs loosely over the parted teeth. The general expression is one of vacancy.

As fatigue becomes more profound, his effort is centred in an endeavour to prevent the eyes from closing as a consequence of the increasing paralysis of the muscles of the upper eyelids. The long, doubly-curved wrinkles across the forehead of this mask, which shows advanced fatigue, or the last stage of exhaustion, are associated with the expression of surprise and astonishment in most faces, but here they illustrate the endeavour to raise the drooping eyelid. The nostrils are dilated, the lips are drawn downward and outward, the lower part of the face expressing the distress of failing respiration. The head is thrown backward and the chin thrust forward in the endeavour to balance the head without muscular effort. Both pose and facial expression are characteristic of the last effort to fight off collapse. When this last effort is exhausted, the muscles of expression cease to act, the circulation fails, the colour becomes pale, the lips livid and the runner falls in a faint.



"EXHAUSTION."

The typical face of exhaustion seen just before collapse in a long distance race.



"FATIGUE."

The typical face of fatigue seen after acute breathlessness has passed off.



OUR last week's perambulation of Clandon ended at the south-east corner of the house, on the threshold of what was called the small drawing-room but is now known as the hunting-room, from the character of the tapestries that hang on its walls (Fig. 2). Here, as in the boudoir at the opposite corner, there is a far-projecting wooden chimneypiece, with top receding in a great cavetto. In the boudoir it has all the proportions of Leoni's

time, but in the hunting-room a change was evidently made after the style of Robert Adam had become the vogue. A complete white marble chimneypiece of 1770-80 date was inserted into the projecting woodwork, and above it was placed a mirror, which, with the oval picture that forms its top, cuts into the cornice of the woodwork, although that is much higher here than in the boudoir. At the same time there was placed between

the windows one of those tall mirrors composed of various shaped plates and much gilt scrollwork such as Robert Adam designed for Syon, Harewood, Osterley and elsewhere. It seems probable that alterations in this manner were not made at Clandon until it passed into the possession of George, afterwards first Earl of Onslow, and son of Arthur Onslow the Speaker. Thomas, Lord Onslow, the builder of the house, died in 1740, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who, like his father, took small interest in public affairs. We merely find him, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, engaged in the raising of the Surrey Militia during the Austrian Succession and Seven Years' Wars. For the rest, he was a successful racing man, and made free use of the great wealth he had inherited. Yet at Clandon there is little trace of him. Even a Greek statue which he is known to have acquired and set up there did not remain long, for his successor gave it to the Earl of Pembroke, and it is now at Wilton. One little glimpse into the Clandon domesticity during the third lord's time is given by the present earl in his notes:

Richard and his wife were not on the best of terms and for some years towards the end of his life, though living together at Clandon, they refused to speak to each other directly, and though they met at meals the only communication held between them was through the agency of Lady Onslow's "humble companion."

From this we do not get the impression of a man who was doing anything towards redecoration and refurnishings of his home, whereas George Onslow, as a new comer and a man in the prime of life would be likely to make alterations. Such we find, not only in the hunting room, but in the one next to it, a large room with three windows facing south (Fig. 3). It has always been called the Palladio Room, from its proportions having been devised by Leoni in accordance with those that the master whose work he had given in English considered the most perfect—that is, a length one-half more than the width and double the height. Here the architect encouraged his stuccoist to give an example of his art almost as elaborate as in the hall. The entablature of the ceiling is nearly a replica of that which runs round the hall above the lower set of columns. There are just the same details in architrave and cornice, while the female masks and flowery scrolls of the frieze are slight variants of the same motifs. The ceiling, being very much lower, has rather more reserve and



1.—CHIMNEYPIECE IN THE GREAT DINING-ROOM: ONE OF A PAIR.
The room is now divided into a bed and dressing-room.



Copyright.

2.—THE HUNTING ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

3.—THE PALLADIO ROOM.
Ceiling and doorways of Leoni's time. Chimney-piece, mirror and wall paper about 1776.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



4.—CHIMNEYPIECE IN THE PALLADIO ROOM.

less projection than that of the hall. In the simple and effective setting-out of its compartments it is more English in character than the other Clandon ceilings, but the playing boys and the animated figure groups that fill these compartments



5.—CHIMNEYPIECE IN A DRESSING-ROOM.

are thoroughly Italian. The doorways, with their broken architraves and convex friezes, are very similar to what Leoni introduced into the other rooms we have visited, and, apart from the furniture, it is only the chimneypiece (Fig. 4) and the wall hangings that were subsequently changed. On the walls we find a rare survival of an eighteenth century flock paper. The making of such papers had been a craft introduced into England from France early in the seventeenth century. A stencil pattern of some adhesive liquid was put on to sheets of paper, and then finely chopped wool of the desired colour was sprinkled over. After a time it was shaken off, some still adhering to the patterned glue. This early craft does not seem to have received much development until the middle of the eighteenth century was reached, for Robert Dossie, in "The Handmaid to the Arts," which he published in 1758, describes, among other wallpapers, those produced by—

raising a kind of coloured embossment by chopt cloth. This embossed sort is called flock paper; the art of making which is of very late invention and is a great improvement of the manufacture of paper-hangings, both with regard to the beauty and the durability.

Of this revival the paper at Clandon will be an example. The background is of a pale grey-blue with tiny spots or flecks of



6.—CHANDELIER IN THE GREEN DAMASK ROOM.

The room was refitted for George IV about 1820.

flock all over it. The pattern is composed of a design in arabesque manner, a vase of flowers is sustained by a sort of framework from which depend drapery and flower swags. The main colouring is crimson, but the flowers are blue, and the drapery and garlands are mainly of a yellowish-brown. In photography this pattern is far too prominent as a background to the interesting set composed of mirror, wall lights and candle-stands that environ and are of the same style as the white marble chimneypiece; but in reality these gilt objects stand out clearly from the mellow tones of the paper.

Ascending the stairs, we are still met everywhere by evidences of Leoni's taste. For the most part the rooms are treated with much less elaboration than downstairs. But considerable care was bestowed upon the great dining-room, situated, as we have seen, over the saloon, and the scene of the entertainment to Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1729. Divided into two, it no longer presents all its original features; but it had chimney-pieces at either end, and these remain serving the two rooms (Fig. 1). They are in the same manner as several that we have seen on the ground floor. Leoni was very favourable to the broken architrave that had been introduced into English houses by Inigo Jones and John Webb. We find it at Clandon used for most doorways and many chimneypieces. Those that faced

each other in the great dining-room have the same scheme of a female mask and swags of bloom in the frieze as we find in the library and State bedroom. But the general form, both of the chimneypiece proper and of its superstructure, resembles the example in Lord Onslow's room, the basket of flowers in the broken pediment of the latter being replaced by an eagle in those of the dining-room, which, except for quite minor details, are a pair. In the next room—the one over the State bedroom—we find a form of chimney-piece that, for modest purposes, obtained a great vogue under George I, it having displaced the bolection-moulded fire-arch of Hampton Court days that Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor had continued to use at Castle Howard. The chimneypiece in the Green Damask Room (Fig. 8) is of grey marble with white keystone and is set in slightly projecting woodwork. It is noticeable how frequently Leoni, who, like all his contemporaries, avoided the chimney-breast, resorted to this method of increasing the depths of his fireplaces beyond what his considerable wall thicknesses allowed of. The greatest projection we have seen in the little end rooms downstairs, but lesser projections appear in the State bedroom, Lord Onslow's room and the great dining-room. In the Green Damask Room the projection is not only very slight, but does not rise higher than the marble of the chimneypiece, over which is set a full-length portrait of the heiress of the Knights, whose marriage with Thomas Onslow in 1708 brought the means for building the house. In the same room we find some charming work of Leoni's time above the doorways (Fig. 7); but our eye also meets objects of later date. The first Earl of Onslow was intimate with the Prince of Wales, and present at his marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert in 1795. The friendship extended to the second earl, and to the time when the Prince became first Regent and then King. It was in view of his visits to Clandon that this room was prepared for his reception. The object most typical of Regency work is the chandelier (Fig. 6), where eighteen or more gilt branches form an outer circuit round a bronze dish.

A very finished specimen of the same design of chimneypiece as that in the Green Damask Room occurs in a room on the south side, for here (Fig. 5), above a waved and keystoneed marble lintel, we have an entablature with the same sort of enriched convex frieze as occurs over so many of the doorways. Here, as in the little downstairs rooms, we have the chimney-piece proper set into high projecting woodwork with receding top. But in this instance it occupies a corner, and reminds us of those that came into vogue under William III and were used at Hampton Court—the tops being set back in tiers for the display of the Oriental ceramics that had just become the vogue. But the Clandon example will belong to those first years of George II's reign when Clandon was sufficiently advanced to entertain his heir. On the white marble keystone is carved a cartouche with a rather elaborate cipher. A lovers' knot appears to combine the letters "T" and "E," for Thomas Onslow and Elizabeth Knight.



7.—TOP OF A DOORWAY IN THE GREEN DAMASK ROOM.
The broken architrave was much used by Leoni for the Clandon doorways. But the finely carved perforated panel below the cornice occurs only in this instance.



Copyright. 8.—CHIMNEYPIECE IN THE GREEN DAMASK ROOM. "C.L."
The portrait is that of the heiress, Elizabeth Knight, who married Thomas, second Lord Onslow, in 1708.



9.—IRISH YEWS LEADING UP TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE.



Copyright.

10.—THE LAKE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Arranged by "Capability" Brown from a formal canal.



Copyright.

11.—THE GRASS TERRACE AND ITS SENTINELS.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

It is situated on the rise above the south side of the house.

Of the gardens of their time, as we see them in the Kniff picture, there is little left. All that was then formal was "landscaped" by the Speaker's son, who, as the present earl tells us, employed "Capability" Brown, adding that "George Onslow was a friend of Temple's and often stayed at Stowe." There Brown began life as a gardener; but that was when George Onslow was a small boy. When, on succeeding to Clandon in 1776, he employed Brown there, the latter was coming to the end of his career, for he died in 1783. His plans for Clandon are preserved. Just like those he made for Heveningham in 1781, they are signed "L.B." The strong natural lines of the ground environing Clandon must have made the formalist's task a hard one. In the "Complete Florilege," which John Rea published in 1665, he had declared "the most graceful ground is an entire level," and added that "hanging grounds incapable to be cast into a Level seldom make handsome gardens." To cast Clandon into levels, except in narrow strips, was too great a task, and although the water was canalised and given geometric ends, yet it had to be accommodated to the natural lines of the hollow and lay at no particular angle to anything else. It will have been a curious and amusing feature, but the alteration of its margins and area to form it into a lake was not only justifiable but wise on the part of Lancelot Brown. The removal of the old stables to a situation at some distance west of the house allowed of the recurrence of the natural sweeps and curves of the ground from the house down to the water's edge. No doubt then, also, the forecourt was abolished, as well as the parterres, the massifs and the scheme of straight, angular and segmental alleys that almost give the idea that the old picture was an exposition of a Euclidean problem.

Clandon lent itself excellently to landscape treatment, to the punctuation rather than to the obliteration of what Nature provided. As we see it now, tall trees are massed or sprinkled along the ridge and steep slope, that, south of the house, trend from west to east and then take a turn towards the north. They form a strong and effective feature as, standing by the lake side (Fig. 10), we see them backing and framing the house, the whole scene being reflected in the water. Such will have been the chief effect desired by George Onslow after he inherited the barony and the estate in 1776. Brown and his followers aimed at producing a somewhat smug

nature, neat and rounded. The "Garden of Pleasure" which, all through the seventeenth century, had been especially a garden of flowers, was to be multiplied a hundredfold in extent, but in variety of interest was to be whittled down to undulating lawns and grouped trees. If flower cultivation was insisted upon, it might be allowed a section of the far-distant and well hidden kitchen garden. Such, Clandon became about 1776, and so it remained for about a century. Born in 1731, George Onslow, as the son of the Speaker, found early entry into the House of Commons, to which he was returned in 1754; he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1765, his father being still alive. Although the latter, who died in 1768, never went to the House of Lords, George was given the barony of Cranley in May, 1776, and

Having no male heir of his body, his younger brother's grandson was his successor, and "had almost to cut his way into the house as it was so grown up with trees." It was a scene of broken windows and torn wallpapers. But Leoni had built well. The house withstood neglect, and remains much as he had designed it. It even retains a good deal of its old furniture, for, although under the third earl's will all had to be sold at Christie's for the benefit of his daughter and grand-daughter, a portion of it, with the latter's co-operation, was preserved for the house. The fourth earl was a lad of seventeen when he succeeded, and it was his mother who, at first, not only kept house, but tidied up and remodelled the gardens. Although, at that time, William Robinson had begun to teach us once more to love hardy flowers, and modes of setting and enjoying them in bed



Copyright.

12.—THE TEMPLE IN A GROVE BY THE LAKE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

later in the year his cousin's death brought him Clandon and the Onslow title. He was at once appointed Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, and three years later we find him Treasurer of the Royal Household. In 1801 an earldom was conferred upon him. Thirteen years later he died, and his son Thomas, already aged sixty, ruled in his stead for fourteen years. Then Thomas's son Arthur succeeded as third earl, and, although fifty years had already passed by him, he held title and estates for a considerable time, for he died a nonagenarian in 1870.

During most of his reign the family seat was unoccupied, for, as the present earl tells us:

About 1840 Arthur George, 3rd Earl, abandoned Clandon. He first began to build a large house in the village, called "Clandon Regis" and made the gardens. He left it unfinished when his wife died and lived at Richmond till 1870, when he died aged 93.

and border, orchard and wood, wilderness and rock, yet the formalism that had returned earlier in the century withstood his attack, and on better principles took its place in conjunction with the newer garden features. Clandon is an admirable example of this movement, the work begun by Mrs. Onslow having been continued and perfected by her son, daughter-in-law and grandson. No doubt some of the older levels had not been entirely obliterated, and became the basis of the new lay-out. An extensive plat of grass stretches east of the house and is seen in the fourth illustration of the first article on Clandon. At its southern edge a long gravel path is lined by Irish yews (Fig. 9) which end where the house begins, so that in front of the south windows there is a clear space for a level parterre (first article, Fig. 2) before the rising ground leads you to another level band where the long stretch of grass is flanked by tall cypresses (Fig. 11). Between the cypresses, great Corinthian capitals, scooped out

as well-heads, strike an architectural note. They are part of the spoils of the never finished Clandon Regis, whence, also, came a feature that stands in a grove near the lower end of the lake (Fig. 12). It is a Temple of the Winds, such as, on a larger scale, Vanbrugh was fond of providing for his clients—there are still examples at Stowe, Castle Howard and Duncombe. That which Arthur, third Earl of Onslow, set up in the new garden he set out to make, differs from the older ones both in its ornament of Regency times and in its proportions. It is narrow for its height, the interior measurement between columns being no more than seven feet.

Besides the features already mentioned, there is, set far beyond the great east lawn, a sunk garden, carried out on the lines of the one at Hampton Court that survives from Henry VIII's time. Below this formal feature lies a wilderness of tall trees and open grass glades that glow in the spring with the yellow of the daffodil. The lake side (Fig. 10), especially at its upper end, exhibits a fine scheme of large-scale planting for effect, where the blooming of banks of azalea is followed by a rich display of *Iris Kämpferi*.

When the young earl of seventeen had doubled his age, he became Under Secretary for the Colonies, and then went to New Zealand as its Governor. As he served as Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords—a position in some ways analogous to that of Speaker—he may be ranked with his three ancestors who presided over the Commons. In 1903 he was President of the Board of Agriculture, his son then being an attaché at Tangier. That son is now the fifth earl, and represents the War Office in the House of Lords. During the war the house was converted into a military hospital, of which Lady Onslow was the Commandant. Over five thousand patients were treated there, arriving direct from the fronts in Flanders, France and Turkey, and in her boudoir—the north-east room with the projecting chimneypiece—seven hundred and more operations were performed, for, having a cross light, it was chosen as the operating theatre. Now the war clouds have passed and the mellow sun of maturity shines upon this well preserved example of our Early Georgian architecture, with its typical environment and excellent horticulture.

H. AVRAY TIPPING.

THE GOLDEN ORIOLE

BY MAJOR ANTHONY BUXTON, D.S.O.

MY part in the attempt to photograph the Golden Oriole consisted mainly in painting the bird in colours sufficiently glowing to entice Mr. Chislett, the author of most of these pictures, to make the journey from England to Geneva. It would indeed be impossible

to paint too bright the colours of a cock oriole—buttercup yellow and glossy black—and those occasions, which are not too easy to come by, when he shows himself at close range and in bright sunlight, produce a sensation of amazement that anything in a temperate climate can be quite so tropically brilliant. I know no European bird—except, perhaps, a kingfisher—which gives quite the flash in the sun that is given by a cock oriole.

In most years, generally in March, letters appear in the English papers about the arrival of orioles, which are, I think, generally caused by green woodpeckers, and there is the excuse that the rump of a green woodpecker in certain lights has a very yellow appearance, though, in fact, the oriole is a much smaller bird and not such a fool as to arrive in March. The reason why orioles come so seldom to England, whereas

they are quite common around Boulogne, has always been a puzzle to me. A bird with particularly strong flight, that travels from central Africa to Holland, can have no fears of the Channel, and the slaughter of a certain number of individual birds by keepers and collectors is hardly sufficient reason for their absence

from the oak woods in the south of England that seem to the uninitiated such perfect breeding places for the birds. The only possible explanation for their absence that I can suggest is want of proper nesting material or a lack of cockchafers and grasshoppers, which seem to be their principal food in May and June. However that may be, it is a sad loss for England, and I can never feel that an oak wood is quite complete in the summer without its pair of orioles.

The cocks arrive in Geneva at the very end of April or the very beginning of May, and they generally have to wait ten days or a fortnight before their wives join them; the dates of arrival of both in the Pas de Calais are a week or ten days later. The cocks whistle their way cheerily across Europe taking short flights along regularly established lines from one group of trees



MEN ORIOLE CARRYING GRASSHOPPER.



Ralph Ghislett.

THE SUSPENDED NEST PROVIDES CRAMPED QUARTERS.

Copyright.

to another; I have, for instance, seen three single cocks at intervals of five minutes taking identically the same line and stopping at identically the same trees. At the moment of arrival, when the foliage is not fully out on the oaks and the whistling is almost continuous in the morning and again from about five-thirty to seven in the evening, they are much easier to see than later in the season; all the more so because during the period of waiting for the hens, during the building of the nest, which is usually started the moment the hens arrive, and also just after an egg is laid, orioles are very noisy birds. When, however, they are sitting, an occupation which is shared by the cock and hen, and even when the young are hatched, they generally become, like jays, extremely silent and secretive birds.

The whistle of a cock oriole is the most human of all bird whistles known to me, so much so that the first time I heard it I wondered whether it was made by a boy or a bird. I used to think that I could make a very fair imitation of it, but as no oriole has ever shown the smallest indication of paying any attention whatever to the noises I produced, complete disillusionment on that point has now been reached. It is a strange fact that every year at Geneva a few cock starlings imitate, over a month before there is any chance of their seeing an oriole, the notes of both cock and hen. The French word *loriot*, pronounced in the French way, is a very happy name for the bird, for if it be possible to convey anything by writing down a whistle in letters of the alphabet, *lo-lo, loriot* is, I think, the nearest approach to one of the whistling calls. Another, a particularly cheery sound, reminds me of the phrase "r-r-right you are." A cock oriole's whistles are so good in tone, so cheery and so generally pleasant that it is a thousand pities that no one has taught him a better *repertoire*. The quality is first-rate, but just as you are settling down in expectation of a really remarkable performance, the bird forgets all but the first line of two or three different songs. In complete contrast to the whistle, the call note of both cock and hen has been described, with more truth than politeness, as a cross between a petulant baby and a wheezy cat. Orioles, when excited—for instance, during fighting, courting, or in times of great anxiety—make a noise very like the call of a green woodpecker under similar circumstances, and between their whistles the cocks, particularly when they first arrive, often warble continuously, not unlike a sedge warbler. Though the whistle can be heard at a great, and the call note at a considerable, distance, the warble is only audible up to about a hundred yards. Another very peculiar sound, reserved for special occasions, like pulling a champagne cork, is, I think, intended for a perfectly definite purpose—to make the intruder

jump and so give his presence away; in my own case it has been extremely successful. Under great provocation, such as the presence of a rival cock or a magpie near the nest, they will sometimes make a noise half-way between a sneeze and a snore.

On two or three occasions I have been present when the hen has arrived and joined the cock. A year or two ago, for instance, early in the morning, led by the sound of his whistling I got my glass on to a cock oriole which had taken up his station, on a particular piece of ground near my house. He was whistling continuously in a single tree in a park when suddenly two hens issued from a group of bushes and dashed at him screaming; the rest of the movements were almost too rapid to follow but it was clear that he received simultaneous proposals from the two ladies—it appears to be the universal oriole fashion for ladies to make proposals. All three dashed off in their beautiful courting flight, which consists of a series of flashing turns in the air executed at a great pace, the cock's bill practically touching the hen's tail, and his every movement conforming exactly to the hen's, so that the impression is that of one bird with four wings.

The nest, which is almost as beautiful as the eggs with their thin white shells, through which the yolk shows faintly pink, artistically spotted with black and yellow, is securely hung to two horizontal forks of a bough, generally near the top of an oak or ash, where in a wind it blows about in a most alarming manner. It is made on the principle of a circular landing net, and in order to provide itself with an almost complete hoop on which to string the mesh of the net, the bird selects a forked branch from which spring on the inner sides of each fork two smaller branches that nearly meet at their tips. To either side of this hoop, complete except for the narrow space between the tips of the smaller branches, are attached the flat cords of bark and other strong material which loop right round the nest to form the hanging mesh of the net, and in order, I suppose, to prevent fraying, woolly material is first wound round the hoop of branches to act as a bed for the cord attachments. At the building the cock accompanies (in both senses of the word) the

hen, but does, so far as I can make out, not a single stroke of work. She binds on the woolly material, sitting on the base of the fork and standing back from her task like an artist to remove material from one side and place it on the other, till the two sides are exactly even. It is she who knots the cords to the branch with her bill, her neck being used as a sort of handle and contorted to the shape desired, like some mechanic's patent tool. That these attachments are securely made is proved by the fact that a nest built in June, 1926, fully exposed to all the winds of heaven, remained



GROWING APACE.

intact until the end of June, 1927. In the early stages, when only the framework has been built, the nest has a loose appearance like an empty net but as the work progresses the mesh is made to assume the form of a bowl, probably by the action of the bird turning round inside the nest. It is sometimes built in a large tree, but much more often, in my experience, in

a spindly young oak about twenty feet high. The nest looks like a little yellow football, and is, when once you have seen it, perfectly easy to see, provided there are no boughs in the way; but I find that I can look again and again



Ralph Chislett.

OBSERVING HIS YOUNG.

Copyright.

They have one foolish habit which, so far as I know, they only share with one other two-legged creature; they pay calls and the gentlemen go too. I have suffered on several occasions from these ceremonies, which interrupt the more useful occupation of nest building and last an unconscionable time, and I once sat through the whole business with my glass on the callers at a range of

about fifty yards. A pair which were afterwards discovered to have half finished their nest were visited by another pair, all work ceased, the four of them sat in a little oak tree, hens on the top, cocks in the lower branches. The cocks were extremely voluble and at intervals quarrelsome, but the hens sat in dead silence with their bills tilted up, looking at the view—the view obstructed by each other's clothes. Altogether it was an absurdly human performance, at which all four birds seemed bored to death, and I was grateful when the visitors suddenly took themselves off; and so, I think, were my particular pair, which at once resumed work and thereby showed me their nest.

Orioles are extremely bold and pugnacious birds, and will attack and drive from the neighbourhood of their nests crows, magpies, cuckoos, kestrels and even such harmless creatures as wood-pigeons; in fact, the appearance of anything larger than himself seems to excite the bird to a perfect frenzy. I once saw a cock oriole keep right on the tail of a terrified



Ralph Chislett.

EXCITEMENT IN SUN AND SHADE.

Copyright.

straight at it without noticing anything at all. The photographs make the nest look too small for the bird, and the photographs are right; it is much too small, both for the old bird sitting on the eggs and for the growing family, which look cramped and uncomfortable, and I can only suppose that, together with other intelligent inhabitants of the continent of Europe, they have never learnt the advantages of a real armchair. If it is in a small wood of comparatively low trees which can be watched from a distance and the coming and going of the birds observed, it is not a difficult nest to find, given the ability to sit quite still and the determination not to jump to conclusions until the exact locality of the nest is determined by the different flights of the birds converging on one spot. If, however, patience is exhausted, and you are discovered wandering aimlessly about on their premises, they become intensely suspicious, will refuse to give any further assistance, and, like servants of the law, escort the trespasser about in every direction. One pair which have completely defeated me this year marched me home on several occasions right up to my door. If the nest is in a large thick wood that cannot be watched from a distance, finding the nest is a very different matter, and ears are the only hope; but I have generally found that the birds' ears are better than mine, and they learn more about me than I do about them.



Ralph Chislett. THE HEN BRINGS FOOD.

Copyright.



THE BIRD OF GOLDEN COLOURING.

wood-pigeon for some half a mile across country, which gives an idea of the pace they can go when they like, and the groundlessness of some of their suspicions. On ordinary occasions the flight is, to me, rather like that of a starling, but more buoyant and cheerful, giving the impression that it is just the simplest thing in the world, requiring no effort and involving no fatigue.

Whether it be the blaze of colour, the contrast between the musical whistle and the grotesquely ugly call-note, the mixture of intelligent cunning and aggressive courage that make up the personality of an oriole, he is a bird that captivates his human acquaintances; he caught, for instance, and held the author of these photographs to the exclusion of all other fowl, and it seems to me appropriate to end this article with Mr. Chislett's own notes made during his confinement in the hide beneath the orioles' tree.

"I had not long to wait. Soon from the depths of the wood came the clear, musical whistle of the cock oriole, changed to a harsh squawk as he approached, for his mind was still uneasy; yet he emerged from cover and hurriedly fed his brood from beyond the nest, doing so several times before his wife ventured. The hen expressed her disapproval of the business in no uncertain manner for a couple of hours, scolding the camera from the surrounding trees in a querulous screech, now loud, now low. As repeatedly the cock approached whistling cheerfully, 'Oh, do keep your hair on!' he seemed to be saying to the virago, his wife, and eventually she, too, quietened down. Thereafter the work of providing food for the family was shared equally, but the cock it was which kept the nest clean, sometimes swallowing the droppings and at other times flying away with them. Food was often carried in the throat with closed bill, and from below it was impossible to distinguish what was brought; cockchafers, however, were abundant everywhere.

"Having grown accustomed to things, the hen approached quietly, and the cock merely whistled once when some distance

away, before approaching silently from tree to tree. The only warning I had was the flap of a wing against a leaf or the slight sound made by the contact of foot with branch. If tired of looking upward, I happened to be easing my neck at the moment of arrival, the shrill cry with which the young greeted either parent was insistent.

"Once, keeping well below the leaves and the level of the nest, a magpie drew near, attracted no doubt by the eager cries of the feeding young orioles. Then suddenly there was an uproar as a black and yellow dart flung itself at the would-be marauder, calling a loud 'ki-ki-ki.' The terrified magpie, chattering, fled for its life pursued by both orioles, and the din died away in the distance. On another day I heard the same strident call overhead as the orioles drove away a kestrel; and one of the nearly fledged young orioles called almost as loudly when inspected for the last time.

"Blind, with large waving heads, and almost naked, their yellow skins having only a little grey down upon them, the young orioles, when first inspected, were decidedly ugly. Gradually they became covered with greenish feathers, growing all the while, until their cradle seemed very crowded. Generally one or other of the youngsters preened, stretched or took what small amount of exercise could be managed in such cramped quarters; the uppermost youngster often flapped its wings vigorously, but only one bird could exercise at once. When a gust of wind came, the cradle in the tree-top rocked violently, and its occupants shrank down into it, exercise being suspended. I never saw either of the old birds at the nest when the tree waved much, and evidently the young birds knew how to sit tight.

"This opportunity to observe so elusive a species aroused great interest mingled with regret that the conditions—lack of light and the failure of photographic plates to bring out the contrast between black and yellow—were so much against satisfactory photography."

THE MODERN ENGLISH HOUSE

The Modern English House, 4to, over 200 plates, with Introduction by R. Randal Phillips. (COUNTRY LIFE, Limited, 21s. net.)

THIS is an extremely interesting book which should prove valuable both to the young architect and the man who wants to build a house. The illustrations, in the form of a series of plates of exterior views, from excellent photographs, accompanied by plans, show what has been

done in English house design for the last twenty-five or thirty years—roughly speaking, the span of a generation. This seems to me a better idea than confining the book to post-war building. Comparisons are thus possible, for example, between the house designed by the late Sir Ernest Newton, shown on page 50, and the post-war one of Mr. Hepworth on page 146 (see illustrations below). Both are thoroughly sane, pleasant and dignified—very English, in fact. Sound planning has



The late Sir Ernest Newton, R.A., Architect.



P. D. Hepworth, Architect.

GARDEN FRONTS OF TWO HOUSES SHOWING A MODERN EXPRESSION OF GEORGIAN DESIGN.

(Reduced illustrations from "The Modern English House.")

led to a simple structure, depending for its interest on good proportion. Twenty years, and a great war, have come between the building of the two houses, and it is pleasant to find that such good traditions remain.

Mr. Randal Phillips's Introduction is packed full of practical information which should prove extremely useful to the man who is thinking of building. Good advice is offered as to site, materials, and finishing of internal details—even the architect's fees are mentioned. No book on the Modern English House would be complete which did not mention the bungalow. It is a curious post-war development. Men, like birds, could only sleep, before the war, by going to roost. Now, apparently, they are quite happy at night on the ground-floor level. Terrible things have been done in bungalow-building. Dr. Inge writes of the "bungaloid-growth" with scorn. All this trouble has been caused by not employing competent designers. If this book is consulted, it will be found how pleasant the bungalow can be made. There is an amusing little holiday house in this form by Professor

Patrick Abercrombie on page 177; a very dignified scheme by Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey on page 178; Mr. John D. Clarke has infused a strong sense of style into his design, shown on page 180; and there are many others to show that the bungalow can be beautiful. So the illustrations in this book progress from bungalows to quite small houses, like the one by Mr. Denis M. Wilson on page 161, up to smaller country houses with seven or eight bedrooms; and on every one it is evident that the architect has lavished care and attention. There is no more unremunerative work than designing a small house. It calls for great skill. The planning is like trying to get a quart into a pint pot. Every inch of space has to be utilised if costs are to be kept down. Hours are spent in selecting the fittings, stoves, tiles and the like, and at the end the architect receives less than £100 on houses like many of those illustrated in this book. He certainly increases the value of the house by more than the amount of his fee, and it is a thousand pities that the architect is not more widely employed. If he were, the "bungaloid-growth" might cease. C. H. B. QUENNEL.

TREASURES of the NATIONAL GALLERY

The National Gallery, France and England, by Sir Charles Holmes, Director of the National Gallery. (Bell and Sons, 25s.)

CONGRATULATIONS generally will be given to Sir Charles Holmes on the completion of an onerous and highly important task: a review of the outstanding works in our national galleries at Trafalgar Square and Millbank. His qualifications for such an undertaking are recognised by all acquainted with his life and labours.

Qualities of mind, taste and scholarship have been matured by wide experience in devious directions, each leading concentrically to one comprehensive object, knowledge of pictorial art in its many phases from the past to the present day. Academic study and practical investigation have developed together, the one reacting to the other in a fashion beneficial to both. The professor has been kept from mustiness by the activities of the painter—for, as we know, Sir Charles is an artist of rare distinction and considerable independence. Other opportunities, of which he has made the most, include his periods as editor of the *Burlington Magazine*, Director of the National Gallery, and as a writer of clear, expressive prose. One may not always

says; but the whole house is not in a rickety state. Only the roof of a small outlying left wing has been cracked by the lank and lean philosophers who brought second-hand "salvation" to our younger artists from the witty "fumistes" of Montmartre and Milan. The callow fry were induced to labour in a condition of intellectual self-starvation, to renounce "this and that pleasant thing in the struggle for complete æsthetic detachment. No contour that was not clumsy, no colour that was not mud, or slate or brickdust, no subject that was not free from all taint of literary or psychological attraction," was to be employed in the New Jerusalem of "significant form" and similar æsthetic shibboleths.

But Sir Charles is not altogether hopeless. He is saved from that by his knowledge of permanent endeavour and practical experience. He realises that the gospel of Cosmopolitanism will not bring redemption to art; that Cosmopolitanism itself is suspiciously like poor discredited Eclecticism "newly rouged and painted, and in an up-to-date frock from Paris, but still the same old plausible man-trap." Art, he holds, though it must be founded on an æsthetic ideal, "loses all its life and its character if it is not also a form of intimate expression. . . . And this insistence on personality, on truth to the artist's racial and individual instinct, is, after all, but another form of that sincere conviction which provides all artistic expression with its ultimate and permanent force."

Numerous admirably reproduced illustrations add value to the illuminating text.

JAMES GREIG.



"THE WAVE," BY COURBET.

see eye to eye with him, his likes and dislikes may not in every case correspond with ours; but all must acknowledge his fairness in debate, the clarity of his logic and the ripeness of his accomplishments as displayed in the present volume, which, he may be assured, is in less need of critical indulgence than its predecessors.

They dealt with the achievements of the Italian, Netherlands, German and Spanish schools in a way distinguished by scholarly research and artistic and spiritual insight; and the third volume, which is published to-day, is undoubtedly his culminating effort in the service of art. It is more interesting to us than either of the previous volumes, in so far that it brings us home and reminds the nation of the great successes of the old men and the modern. On the one hand, Sir Charles points out, with friendly candour, the dangerous condition of art in England as practised by the apostles who have for several decades followed false gods of clay or wood introduced by æsthetic philosophers from Paris and the Pacific. He is unduly pessimistic about "our rickety house." There is certainly much truth in what he

backslidings into weakness, such undaunted and even monotonous new resolves towards virtue as we find recorded here? Not even the utmost sympathy can repress an occasional smile as we read in the entries for one day his high demands from himself, and in his entries for the morrow the grim record of his rogueries (some of which, by the way, are not so dreadful after all). Tolstoy's idealism entitles him to rank among the saints; but his more than ordinary susceptibility to temptation often caused him to be numbered among the sinners. He positively searches for reasons to be unhappy about himself, and he is always "hoping from to-morrow to begin a new life." In one entry he writes: "I do not remember an instance in my life when I was not attracted by what is good and was not ready to sacrifice everything for it"; on another occasion he goes so far as to imagine how unselfish he might become if he were disfigured "by his nose falling in," with consequent loss of conceit and worldliness. His idleness is his chief regret, but he reproaches himself even for being "unsystematic" or "depressed." More reasonable seems his remorse after he "Got angry: hit the cat." On August 1st, 1854, he decides to shoot himself if he does no work on the morrow. On August 2nd he avoids the necessity by "writing a little"; but after dinner he "slept." It is all delightfully human, and its completeness adds to the interest of the *Diary* as a human document; but some of it is tedious and must be skipped.

The Private Diary of Leo Tolstoy, 1853-1857, translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude. (Heinemann, 15s.)

"IN this *Diary*, written for no eye but his own . . ." says the publisher; and one is left just a little doubtful as to whether it was really quite kind to let any man reveal himself so completely. Tolstoy's most intimate thoughts, his least admirable acts, his soul, and even his body, are here laid bare, and only a few details are omitted. The sole justification of the procedure is in its effect: which is to increase our respect for the man and the writer, and even turn admiration into love. His religious outlook and the times in which he lived made Tolstoy self-analytical and self-reproachful to an amazing degree. Were ever such frantic strivings after improvement, such pathetic

Sea Escapes and Adventures, by "Taffrail." (Philip Allan, 10s. 6d.)

A Great Sea Mystery—The True Story of the "Mary Celeste," by J. G. Lockhart. (Philip Allan, 6s.)

THERE is always hope. That is a brave sentence, but we have only to read *Sea Escapes and Adventures* to know it to be justified. No man on board the sailing vessel *Water Lily*, when she "was being blown in a south-westerly gale bodily to leeward like a cork" towards the terrible Owers shoal, had any expectation of life, though her captain meant to go down fighting. He gave orders for the ship to be run off before the wind, and she drove clean through the shoal to safety without touching one of the thickly clustered rocks. It was a miracle, but it happened; it was one of those mysterious twists of fortune which make nothing impossible. Perhaps fortune is the wrong word, but call it what you will it is not altogether an extraneous force. When a man is in danger he will not do well to sit down and wait for his destiny to save him. He must oil the wheels of destiny with courage, skill and endurance, and it is this process of oiling which "Taffrail" shows at work. There is endurance to the limits of belief in the voyage of Shackleton to South Georgia after his ship had been crushed in the Antarctic ice; in the escape of the crew of the whaleship *Diana*; in the fight against the fire which nearly destroyed the *Sarah Sands* in the Indian Ocean. These and the remaining tales in this volume, with the exception of two which deal with cannibalism and would be better forgotten, were worth collecting in so readable a form. They range from the remarkable escape of the sloop *Guardian* in 1794, after striking an iceberg, to the heroic attempt of Grieve and Hawker in 1919 to fly the Atlantic; and are admirably illustrated by prints and photographs. "Taffrail" has an easy narrative style, and he has succeeded by the use of fine examples in showing what it means

"... to hope till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates."

For many years we have been plagued by the mystery of the *Mary Celeste* (often wrongly spelt "Marie" Celeste), and it is, therefore, good to have from Mr. J. G. Lockhart this sane and most probable attempt at a solution. Briefly, the story is that the brig *Mary Celeste*, bound from New York to Genoa in 1872 with a cargo of 1,700 barrels of alcohol, was found sailing off the coast of Portugal entirely deserted. Subsequent examination proved her to be thoroughly sound and seaworthy; she had encountered no bad weather, she was fully provisioned with food and water, and the personal effects of the crew were lying about with no trace of disorder. It was "as though the men of the *Mary Celeste* had been pursuing their usual routine when, by some strange agency, they had been spirited away." Naturally, many solutions were put forward at various times, and the most likely and interesting of these Mr. Lockhart examines and proves to be false. Then, by relying on sound authorities, such as Lloyd's List, the American Record of Shipping, the Maritime Register and the report of the Attorney-General for Gibraltar to the British Board of Trade, he propounds a reasoned explanation of the mystery. Like most explanations of remarkable events it is simple enough, though it would be unfair to give it here. At least it is unbiased, it takes into consideration all the known facts, it is logical and probably the nearest approach to truth which will ever be made. Let us hope that it may finally dispose of this maritime Will-o'-the-wisp.

H. P. M.

Garden Craft in the Bible, and Other Essays, by Eleanor Sinclair Rohde. (Herbert Jenkins, 10s. 6d.)

IN her latest book, Miss Eleanor Sinclair Rohde continues to delve into her knowledge of garden lore of the past. The historical side of horticulture and gardening should be of interest to all gardeners, not only for its own sake, but also because there is much to be learned from old-time gardens. Unfortunately, much of this old history is hard to come by and is not always palatable for modern gardeners. That is where Miss Rohde is doing a great service. In the present volume she deals with many subjects of horticultural and gardening interest, such as *The Traditional Influence of the Gardens of the Ancient East*, *The Elizabethan Garden*, *The Making of a Herb Garden*, *The Queen Anne Garden*, and so on. They are all full of meat and make most interesting reading. The volume is illustrated with reproductions in half-tone of contemporary paintings and manuscripts.

The Kingdom of Theophilus, by W. J. Locke. (John Lane, 7s. 6d.) THEOPHILUS BIRD was an unenterprising Civil servant, who went home to Blackheath every evening and waited in a cold house for the return of his earnest wife, who attended committees and was worried about the Welfare of the Race. Then they ate a shockingly bad dinner and discussed Poor Law Legislation in Poland or the Rhythms of Magyar Folk Songs. All of which might have gone on for ever, but two violently disturbing things happened to Theophilus: he inherited a fortune, and he met a typical W. J. Locke heroine. The fortune was large and was rather a worry; and the lady was intense, flame-like, passionately sincere and disturbingly beautiful. The result was that all Theophilus might have done or helped his wife to do for the Welfare of the Race was left undone; the Race did not notice that he had stopped helping it, and Theophilus himself was much better off. He became a reckless hedonist, preferring his fried whiting not to be too cold, and caring not a jot about the Poor Law Legislation of Poland. The novel in fact, is a protest against what might be called Neo-Georgian Victorianism. Mr. Locke has evidently met, and very much disliked, one or two people of the kind who, forty years ago, would have been solemn and dull in the name of Religion on Sunday, and are now solemn and dull in the name of Intellect all the week. He has dealt them a shattering blow in a novel written with all his usual charm of manner.

Our Mr. Dormer, by R. H. Mottram. (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.) MR. MOTTRAM here abandons the theme of war which served him so well, and tries his hand at a very different genre of fiction. Our Mr. Dormer is chief clerk to a firm of Quaker bankers in the days of the Napoleonic wars. In fact, there is more than a suggestion of Dickens in the opening chapters, and it is probably meant to be so. We follow the fortunes of the solid, owl-eyed clerk to the time when he is *de facto* ruler of the bank, one of the sort who went to make industrial England. And there we have to leave him, for, alas! he dies, and we must be content for the rest of the book with the fortunes of his son and grandson, with the history of the bank and of the social conditions of England throughout a century. The only function that remains to our (original)

Mr. Dormer is to be a portrait on a wall and there soliloquise on the shortcomings of his descendants. The scheme of such a novel, as it may be imagined, is decidedly ambitious, and though Mr. Mottram writes too well not to be always readable, as a novel it seems to us a failure. Our Mr. Dormer lives, but his son and grandson hardly at all, and the artifice of the soliloquising portrait is too thin to give the story any kind of unity. In following the fortunes of the Forsytes we are also enjoying a brilliant social history of several generations, but how many pages does not Mr. Galsworthy need for the purpose? Mr. Bennett, whose greatest novels are often also social histories, takes care to bring his hero or heroine as children on to the stage of life. Mr. Mottram, however, introduces us to a Mr. Dormer already middle-aged, and the novel is only of ordinary length. In short, the author has handicapped himself too heavily. Judged by the standard of first-rate literature—the standard of "The Spanish Farm"—*Our Mr. Dormer* must be held a failure. As a book to read, we recommend it. For it is still well above the average of contemporary fiction.

N. L. C.

The Worm, by Desmond Coke. (Chapman and Hall, 7s. 6d.)

THAT a boy who cannot play Rugby football may, unlikely as it seems, have in him some sort of discoverable worth, be something more admirable than a "worm"—that is the thesis of this excellent study of Public School life. There are points of view from which it may seem odd, not to say startling, that such a thesis should need to be demonstrated; and yet, since most boys can play Rugby and have little natural respect for the intellectual qualities which sometimes redeem the boy who cannot, it is really asking a lot to expect them to treat such a boy with a politeness which will disguise the contempt they feel. Such a degree of thoughtfulness in boyhood will probably not be found this side of the millenium; but something could be done by inculcating in our schools a different tradition as to the scale of human values. Perhaps this admirably written novel may help, especially as, besides preaching its effective little sermon, it is a rattling good school yarn with some very good cricket scenes and displays an exceptionally intelligent understanding of schoolboy psychology.

Sir Percy Hits Back, by Baroness Orczy. (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.)

AND then a pleasant laugh broke the silence, and a gentle lazy voice said slowly: "Egad! if it is not my engaging friend M. Chamberlain! The gods do indeed favour me, sir . . ." Every "Pimpernel" student should be able to guess the situation (page 264, *Sir Percy Hits Back*), and every genuine "Pimpernel" enthusiast must, we feel sure, experience that strange thrill, apprehensive yet expectant, which these—or similar words—always produce in us. For they mean, of course, that the inimitable Sir Percy Blakeney and the despicable Citizen Chauvelin are at it again. And though, perhaps, after all these years the imperturbable Sir Percy has shed a little of his glamour and the sinister Chauvelin appears a shade less awe-inspiring, yet these two protagonists can still hold their own among the greatest characters ever created in this class of fiction. In truth, the Baroness Orczy is to be congratulated on the skill and ingenuity with which she keeps the duel between the Scarlet Pimpernel and his arch-enemy alive. Both in dialogue and atmosphere, *Sir Percy Hits Back* is well up to the standard of its famous predecessors, and if at times the works creak a little, the noise is not sufficiently serious to distract the attention.

The Rowforest Plot, by A. R. Weekes. (Constable, 7s. 6d.)

MISS A. R. WEEKES is one of those novelists who sometimes leaves one a little ashamed of oneself. I turn her pages with breathless eagerness, engrossed in her story and full of sympathy for her characters, and when I put them down I have to admit that I have been enraptured by something a little like the conventional "best-seller." This is more marked in *The Rowforest Plot* than in any previous book of hers which I have read, but anyone who likes a vividly told tale, with plenty of life and colour in it and some thought behind it, will be well advised to enjoy it and forget a certain lack of quality. Tom and Rosamund Cesil, who, unable to live in their ancestral home, let it to the wealthy and vulgar Windham-Smiths, are very charming people, and the youngest Windham-Smith girl, Angela, with her frank pursuit of Tom, her coarseness and trickiness and fundamental sweetness and sincerity, is quite a new character in fiction and worthy of a better fate than the dreadful one to which Miss Weekes has heartlessly consigned her. The Windham-Smiths as a family I frankly refuse to believe in, but, for all that, thoroughly enjoyed the machinations by which they sought to make Tom Cesil sell the manor. The sort of "honours even" with which the story ends is one of its most natural touches. S.

Mr. Fortune Please, by H. C. Bailey. (Methuen, 7s. 6d.)

THE connoisseur of detective stories always likes our Mr. Fortune, who has four previous excellent books of memoirs to his credit. He is one of the most convincing of fiction detectives and far more akin to real life than his host of competitors. Where Mr. Bailey makes Mr. Fortune score is that both of them are perfectly aware of the old police adage, "First catch your suspect—then cook the evidence." In most books the police are honest and at worst, stupid. This, as every motorist knows, has little relation to real life. The pleasant absence of this illusion alone makes Mr. Fortune a far, far better detective than most upon our shelves, and the six long, short stories which comprise this volume are all of them far and away above the average of detective stories.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

THE SALAD BOWL, by Arthur Lambton (Hurst and Blackett, 18s.)
THE PRIVATE DIARY OF LEO TOLSTOY, 1853-1857, translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude (Heinemann, 15s.); TRUMPETS OF JUBILEE, by Constance Mayfield Rourke (Jonathan Cape, 18s.); OUR MR. DORMER, by R. H. Mottram (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.); THE HISTORY OF ANTHONY WARING, by May Sinclair (Hutchinson, 6s.); THE KINGDOM OF THEOPHILUS, by W. J. Locke (John Lane, 7s. 6d.); THE MURDER AT CROME HOUSE, by Mr. and Mrs. G. D. H. Cole (Collins, 7s. 6d.); SEA ESCAPES AND ADVENTURES, by "Taffrail" (Philip Allan, 10s. 6d.); THE SECRET OF FATHER BROWN, by G. K. Chesterton (Cassell, 7s. 6d.); THE WAY THINGS ARE, by E. M. Delafield (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.); COMING THE ROSE, by Eric Shepherd (Constable, 6s.); PLAIN JANE, by A. P. Herbert (T. Fisher Unwin, 6s.).

AT THE THEATRE

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE

IF polite society behaved as our fashionable playwrights pretend, what an entertaining world this would be! Pyjama'd Lady Booby making up to Joseph Andrews in a livery than which nor Pope nor Bradley can show anything braver ("Potiphar's Wife"). A bride throwing to the winds not only modesty but the appurtenances thereof, and prancing about like a be-ribboned advertisement for Mrs. Weldon ("The Garden of Eden"). A husband sent out on the sale or return principle ("On Approval"). A musical-comedy actress who resigns the Duke of her heart in favour of a woman she has never seen and whom she does not even instinctively detest ("The High Road"). And now comes Captain Harwood's "The Golden Calf," that amusing play in which a luxury-loving young woman, alleged to be sympathetic, accepts the profits accruing from a deal while denying the existence of the bargain. The reader will have noticed one thing which all these highly successful plays possess in common—their *milieu*. Madame Potiphar is a Countess; the Garden of Eden is peopled by ambassadors and ministers entirely prime; the husband to be approved is despatched to the smartest shooting box in Scotland; the play about the actress has as many titles as Queen Elizabeth's stomacher had pearls; the nature of Captain Harwood's drawing-room melodrama is symbolised in the twelve champagne bottles with which the sideboard is nonchalantly strewn. Now we English dearly love titles and in the theatre it is meat and drink to us to behold a lord. Add to lordliness champagne, and the play is certain of a twelve months' run. Why this should be I do not know, and can guess only that it forms part of the natural inexplicable order of things. To this day and after many years of play-going, it gives me pleasure to open my programme and read: ACT I: "Drawing-room in Lady Mornington Crescent's Flat in Piccadilly. Evening." ACT II: "Library in the Duke of Willesden's House in Park Lane. Next Morning." ACT III: "Hon. Shepherd Bush's Chambers in Bond Street. Same Afternoon." Again, I know not why this should be. Lords have told me that they are not the happier for being lords. But I think they miss the point, which is not the joy of being titled, but the anguish of being plain. Every golfer knows that to win a match is nothing to be greatly thought of, whereas to lose it is to be covered with ignominy. Lords who really are lords may not be deeply moved by plays exhibiting their kind; simple esquires desire, for the space of an evening, to move freely among their betters. The confession may be shameful, but there's truth behind it.

This very human weakness is an old one of which those who cater for public entertainment have always been well aware, even the dramatic critics falling into the trap of dubbing any drama "sordid" which is not enacted within the purlieus of Mayfair. I remember a play centring in shop-life, of which the critic of one of our most influential papers wrote: "But can the authors suppose that the poor who constitute the vast majority both of mankind and of playgoers are interested in the sawdust atmosphere of Dobb's Stores, 319, Belladonna Road, Paddington?" The authors didn't suppose any such thing. They wrote the play they wanted to write, and the public stopped away from a play they didn't want to see. And that was that! Mr. Shaw has always been alive to this weakness and has confessed that he made diplomatic surrender to it in writing "You Never Can Tell" with an eye to the popular preference for, among other things, "fashionable dresses and an expensive display of eating and drinking." I quote from memory. It is unlikely that theatre managers will remain blind to that which their box-office receipts blazen forth. They don't, and if they did they would only be proving themselves to be either madder than any hatter, more quixotic than the Don, or unworthy of their position of trust. For the theatre-manager of to-day is the trustee, not of Beauty, but of a syndicate interested solely in the drama in so far as it is a producer of dividends. There are propositions which must either pay or become non-existent, and the commercial theatre is one of them. It seems to me that theatre-managers are very hardly treated in this matter. Mr. St. John Ervine remarked recently that he "felt ashamed that the theatre, which owns most of my affection, is disdained by men and women of distinction and left in the fearful guard of unthrifty knaves." I cannot agree that managers are knaves, or even that they are unthrifty. They seem to me to be prudent men of business. There is, of course, a small number of gamblers who gamble with the fortunes put up by wealthy ignoramuses for musical shows in which they may have the privilege of calling the leading lady by her Christian, or at any rate, first name. But the number of such gamblers is small. Nine-tenths of the theatre managers in London are decent fellows who look upon their charge as the managing-director of a manufacturing concern looks upon his factory. "The theatre is not a place for hucksters and rag-and-bone merchants." Why not? Since the public demands, as Mr. Shaw has said, expensive rags in the way of dresses and the costliest ivory in the matter of table knives, the theatre of popular entertainment falls necessarily into the

huckster's category. It is a mistake to confound this theatre, which is a business, with the propagation of the drama, which is an æsthetic preoccupation.

In the course of a very interesting article Mr. Ervine wrote:

There is, it seems, a desire for better plays than are generally performed, but the attempts to satisfy that desire are negligible. I am informed that Mr. Loraine was unable to rent a theatre to which to transfer "The Father," although it was drawing large audiences. "Potiphar's Wife" is going to the Savoy in its place! . . . Managers, apparently, cannot believe that the demand for "The Father" will long continue, and they prefer to keep their theatres occupied by tiresome twaddle. Some of them talk as if they imagine that the theatre-going public is entirely made up of persons suffering from nervous prostration or of persons who only contrive to keep sane because they have not got enough mind to enable them to go mad. To conduct a theatre in that belief is the surest way to secure such an audience. It is also a fine way of getting to Carey Street.

But what are the facts? Mr. Cochran, who knows as much about theatrical finance as any man living, gives us in "The Secrets of a Showman," the figures for his production of "Anna Christie." That very fine play ran twelve weeks, with the following takings. First week, £2,421; second, £1,915; third, £1,670; fourth, £1,506; fifth, £1,271; sixth, £1,404; seventh, £1,234; eighth, £1,031; ninth, £1,014; tenth, £791; eleventh, £746; twelfth, £1,010. The last week's increase was attributed by Mr. Cochran to fresh publicity given by my colleague's journal. The average takings were £1,303, and the expenses "roughly £1,300." We are told that "Anna Christie" proved pretty conclusively that for a high calibre play there is only a limited public in London. Many managers have agreed that this limited public numbers forty thousand and no more. Now, the Strand Theatre holds, when it is full, 1,210 persons. Eight performances means 9,680 people, say with houses two-thirds full, a weekly attendance of 6,500. Divide that into our forty thousand public and we get into the seventh week of the run. Now refer back to the "Anna Christie" figures and see what happens to them from the seventh week onwards. The average is now £971 or a weekly loss of £300. I have gone into this at some length because the case of "Anna Christie" is typical. The directors of the Forum Theatre Guild will tell you an even more disheartening tale in the case of "The Dybbuk" and "The Combined Maze." Ask Mr. José Levy about "Distinguished Villa." Ask those who were responsible for the recent revivals of "The Wild Duck" and "A Doll's House" what was the fate of these more than first-class plays. Ask Mr. Playfair what happened to "Prisoners of War." Ask anybody about any "intellectual" play which has not the name of Mr. Shaw behind it. The reason that any theatre manager should prefer to house, say, "Potiphar's Wife" rather than continue in hospitality to "The Father," is the reason given by Mr. Ervine. The theatre manager "cannot believe that the demand (for Strindberg) will continue." In my view that unbelief is not rash. "The Father" has already run a month. Is it not reasonable to fear that, as in the case of "Anna Christie," the lean weeks may be at hand? Theatre managers "prefer to keep their theatres occupied by tiresome twaddle." And why not, in the name of all that is sound business? To desire to make money for your syndicate rather than lose it is not an ignoble preference. Let there be no misunderstanding. I believe "The Father" to be a masterpiece and "Potiphar's Wife" to be a crude, though entertaining, melodrama. But when I know that the melodrama is an assured money-maker and can only hope that the gloomy work of art will bring a fortune—how, putting me in the position of a theatre manager and an honest man, can you blame me if I do what I must believe to be the best for my partners? Even if the theatre is my own and the interest in it singly mine, is there not still the financial duty which every man owes to himself?

Again, the story is an old one. Did not a certain Parson Adams, desiring to place a parcel of sermons with a bookseller, ask whether an honest mind would not rather lose money by conveying good instructions than gain it by purveying the ill? And do we not remember the bookseller's reply? "If you can find any such I will not be their hindrance. . . . For my part the copy that sells best will be always the best copy in my opinion. I am no enemy to sermons, but because they don't sell; for I would as soon print one of Whitefield's as any farce whatever." This seems to me to settle the matter. The theatre manager is no enemy of Strindberg, but because he fears he will not continue to draw crowded houses; and he would as soon house "The Father" as any comedy about Madame Potiphar. In other words, it is with plays as with governments. The public gets those pieces which it has shown over and over again that it is most likely to want. Let us give the poor devil of a theatre manager his due. Educate the public and there will be no trouble with the managers. And now it only remains for me to apologise for an exceedingly dull article.

GEORGE WARRINGTON.

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RACING IN THE AUTUMN

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES AND CESAREWITCH.

RACING in England in the autumn may be important, but no one would think of maintaining that it represents the most attractive part of the long season. The weather, for instance, can be trying, though nothing it may perpetrate between now and the end of November could be worse than has been experienced, say, ever since last November. The days are beginning to close in, the mercury to creep lower and lower in the thermometer, and the form of the horses to become more tangled because it always gets so at the fag end of a season. Handicaps predominate, and two year olds are running in Nurseries.

This week-end at Newbury we have a long distance handicap race for the Autumn Cup. There are three Cup races each year at Newbury just as there are at Liverpool—Spring, Summer and Autumn. Now we know why such a lot of horses can claim Newbury and Liverpool Cups, why so many owners, too, possess such trophies. At practically every place where there is a fixture between now and the end of the season there is an Autumn Cup or an Autumn Handicap. Racecourse executives would find it hard to name many of their races were it not for the incidence of the seasons of the year. They show extraordinary lack of originality and enterprise in the naming of races. Even the greyhound people can teach them something in this respect. They, at least, display some sort of faculty for invention.

The near approach of the autumn season at Newmarket is an indication of itself that the end of the long run is in sight. For when the Houghton meeting at Newmarket has been run off and the judge has told us what has won the Final Plate, there is not a deal to follow. The big "dishes" have passed and there remain something in the nature of "savories" at Derby, Liverpool, Warwick and Manchester, where the fogs come from. As a matter of fact, we are due back at Newmarket next week. The visitor will find further big changes to the stands and enclosures on the Rowley Mile Course, which has not been visited since Call Boy won the Newmarket Stakes. The reconstructed stand with its upper deck has been carried now right over the big members' enclosure. We shall be given a splendid view (the light permitting) of the race for the Cesarewitch, though I find it hard at the best of times, experienced as I am with the colours, to make out many individual horses in a big field as they come racing, literally *en masse*, across the straight. They are coming almost in a dead line towards you and it is extraordinarily difficult to make out even the leaders.

The meeting which is due to open at Newmarket next week is called the First October. It extends over four days, and includes a number of breeders' races called Produce Stakes, several Nurseries, two events essentially for wealthy breeders—one I have in mind is the Buckenham Stakes—and, of course, the Jockey Club Stakes. Last year, you may recall, it was productive of a great sensation, for it involved in defeat Solario, and not only did Foxlaw beat him, but he was disqualified for having interfered with the third, Foliation, belonging to Mr. Somerville Tattersall. Foliation, therefore, was moved up into second place. To-day Foxlaw and Solario are at the stud. The latter has had his first season, and in the new year we shall hear of Solario foals. Thus does time slip along. Foxlaw was not retired until after he had won the Ascot Gold Cup for his grateful owner, Sir Abe Bailey. He is reported full at a fee of 98 sovs. for his first season in 1928.

In addition to the interesting racing there will be sales of bloodstock during the week, and some high-class yearlings, and doubtless some that are not high class, will be offered. It will be the same a fortnight later during the week of the Second October Meeting. At those later sales the season's best filly, Golden Araby, is to be offered. She will make a big price to be sure, for though rather dipped in the back, she is remarkably fast, very honest, and ought to make a first-class brood mare. Some smart winners have been acquired as yearlings at these October sales at Newmarket, though on the whole the yearlings of 1926 have not distinguished themselves. Certainly that fact did not dismay buyers at Doncaster the other day, but then I suspect they never pause to ponder over such awkward facts.

Let me, however, get back to my subject of the autumn racing and features of it which make it notable. I have noted the race for this week-end at Newbury, the trophy being the Autumn Cup. Whether he wins or not, Mr. W. M. Singer's Lightning Artist will start a very short-priced favourite. This is the four year old that won a long distance handicap at Doncaster with marked ease, and in consequence became an outstanding favourite for the Cesarewitch, for which his weight is only 7st. 7lb. It will be increased by 10lb. should he fulfil expectations by winning the Newbury race. Presumably he will continue to be favourite even if the additional weight should be incurred. This sort of thing has happened before, though it is most unusual in the case of handicaps prepared by Mr. T. F. Dawkins. The point is that Lightning Artist is presumed to have been given too little weight for the Cesarewitch in the first instance, a view which his Doncaster win seemed to emphasise and for which he escaped a penalty. The moral is that the weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire should not be published until after Doncaster. The present arrangement is unfair to owners generally and certainly unfair to the handicapper.



Frank Griggs. COLORADO, WINNER OF THE EGLINTON 'PLATE. Copyright. His appearance in the Champion Stakes will be his farewell to the racecourse.

Another interesting performer we are to see out on the second day of the Newbury meeting is the St. Leger winner, Book Law. She has what looks like a simple and straightforward task to win the Kingsclere Plate, and because she is so very good and thoroughly genuine I do not doubt for a moment that she will win. If so, then it should be in the nature of a prelude to winning the far more important Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket next Thursday. It happens that Colorado is not in the race, so that there can be no question of what would have been an extraordinarily attractive "clash."

Lord Derby's fine horse, by the way, was sent on a journey to Ayr last week, and he duly added to his owner's big winnings of the season. On the 11th of next month Colorado is to make his farewell appearance on the racecourse, and I devoutly hope that nothing will happen to keep him from meeting the engagement for the Champion Stakes and from duly winning it. I hate to see a good horse beaten in his last race. It was what made the defeat of Solario truly tragic last autumn.

Colorado will then have nice time to settle down before assuming stud duties at one of Lord Derby's Newmarket establishments. In 1928, therefore, he will join his sire Phalaris, and Pharos, Stedfast and Swynford. The two last named are getting old and past active service. Pharos will go through the next breeding season at Newmarket because so many engagements have been entered into by owners of mares who have the greatest admiration for this horse. After that, however, Pharos will proceed to take up permanent residence in France, in which

country and especially, of course, in its racing, Lord Derby has ever the keenest interest.

Hot Night, I notice, is in the Jockey Club Stakes, and I make it that Book Law will have to give him some weight. As he was giving her the sex allowance of 3lb. in the St. Leger, he ought to have some chance of getting to grips with her. But if the race be run at a true pace, the test of stamina should be the vital and determining one. Book Law would come best out of that.

Nothing has occurred since last I wrote to influence the position in regard to the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire. Except for the outstanding favouritism of Lightning Artist, to which reference has been made, it is a position of flux. Natur-

ally, this must be so, as we are nearly three weeks distant from the Cesarewitch, and surely in the meantime there must be a big thinning out of the ninety or so still in the race. I much doubt whether the Aga Khan's Dark Japan will be asked to win under his 9st. 4lb. More likely is he to rely on his three year old filly, La Douairiere, even though she has not yet won a race. The difficulty with her, as, indeed, with most of them, will be to get her properly ridden at the weight. With very rare exceptions horses do not, and they cannot be expected to, give their best form for feather-weight riders over two miles and a quarter. The tiny boys cannot get the best out of the horses, and in their efforts to do so they frequently tire before the horses do.

PHILIPPOS.

CORRESPONDENCE

WALNUT CHAIRS AT CLANDON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—If the walnut chairs at Clandon, illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE on September 17th (page 402, Figs. 8 and 9), date from about 1710, as Mr. Tipping supposes, they are remarkably interesting anachronisms. But the reason advanced is quite unconvincing. Because the State bed shown in the same number has corkscrew whorls at the corners of the valance and a similar feature appears on the wings of the armchair, Mr. Tipping assumes "that both bed and chairs were made simultaneously as a set by the same producer." He goes on to admit that in style the chairs are certainly a dozen or more years earlier, and if the whorls are his only reason for assigning the chairs to 1710, this date can scarcely be defended. The walnut frames are manifestly in the style of about 1690; while the whorls and the arms, with their fantastic scrolled terminations, have an almost exact parallel in the celebrated black-and-gold settee formerly at Hornby. If there were any suggestion of provincial design and a mixture of styles in the chairs, Mr. Tipping's date might be plausible, but they are clearly fashionable models of William III's reign, and the whole chronology of late seventeenth-century furniture must be abandoned. Whorls count for nothing in this connection; I could fill a column of COUNTRY LIFE by citing examples of Charles II and William III armchairs on which they occur. Why are we to suppose that Sir Richard Onslow went out of his way in 1710 to choose obsolete models for the chairs in his State bedroom?—CABRIOLE LEG.

[We have sent this letter to Mr. Tipping, who replies as follows: "I am always inclined to doubt that all furniture of a certain style was necessarily made at the moment when such a style first appears. Thus, while stating that the Clandon chairs belong to a style previous to 1700, I suggested that they were, owing to certain resemblances, made at the same time as the bed and very likely as late as 1710. Your anonymous correspondent only differs from me in laying down a hard-and-fast rule that the moment a style is no longer quite new it dies an immediate death. I am still inclined to question this view."]'

THE MASTER GARDENER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Referring to the article in COUNTRY LIFE of September 17th, "The Master Gardener," by Lord Darnley, I should like to add a small appreciation of the author's work. So quietly and charmingly does Lord Darnley write that the reader may not realise how much of a break there is between the kind of gardening he advocates and the more usual and stereotyped garden. We are accustomed to hear a great deal of wild gardening, but there is a great difference between the ordinary wild garden, where a plant of this, that and everything may be included, and the garden at Westlands Farm. When I visited this garden the main show of bloom was over, but there was still ample to make a most effective display. In the average wild garden the display is often spotty, owing to the innumerable varieties of plants which are grown. It is by the preponderance of one or two plants that the effect is gained at Horley, an effect that is apparent both before and after the main flowering season, in this case of lupins. What struck me more than anything else was the extraordinary display as the result of only one year's labour; in fact, I know of no other garden where a result has been gained so quickly. Lord Darnley has evolved this class of gardening with the eye of an artist who wants his effect to be in broad

splashes of colour naturally arranged. The individual beauty of the plant or flower does not enter into his scheme, and this may not suit many gardeners; but there is no doubt that for a massed and natural effect and for a quick return there is a great deal to be said for his method of gardening.—E. H. M. COX.

SUNDIALS BY TOMPION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—May I have leave to reply to a correspondent, Mr. Norman H. Jenkinson, who enquires, in your issue of September 17th, whether sundials by Thomas Tompion (other than an example of which he is the fortunate possessor) are known? Readers of COUNTRY LIFE living in the vicinity of London may be aware of a fine specimen by this eminent maker, mounted on a carved marble pedestal of great beauty, which adorns the south terrace at Hampton Court Palace, and is recalled by the accompanying photograph. It is, perhaps, less likely that they will have had an opportunity of examining the inscription, "Thomas Tompion Londini fecit"—now almost indecipherable—on the fellow sundial in Kew Gardens, which, torn from its original environment, but fortunately still associated with its correspondent pedestal, is situate about 100yds. south of Kew "Palace," and by command of King William IV has done duty since 1832 as a memorial of important discoveries relating to the aberration of light and the nutation of the earth's axis by the Rev. James Bradley. An occult reference to a further "sundial" by Tompion, on a tablet in the Grand Pump Room at Bath, has mystified many: "The Watch and Sun-dial was given by Mr Thos. Tompion, of London, Clockmaker. Anno Dom. 1709." and I may perhaps be permitted to offer an explanation which has been given before, namely, that the appellation "Watch" is used in its former significance, and applies to the handsome long-cased timepiece presented by Tompion, while the term "Sun-dial"

relates to an "Equation of Time" indicator in the upper portion of the arched brass dial.—INGLESON C. GOODISON.

STONEHENGE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I am afraid your correspondent "Emeritus" has hardly grasped the nature of the evidence in favour of a Welsh source for the "foreign stones" of Stonehenge. The majority of these consist of the very distinctive "spotted dolerite," about which it is only necessary to say that the only locality known in the British Isles at which it occurs other than as a very insignificant local modification of more normal rocks lies in the Prescelly Hills in North Pembrokeshire, where spotted dolerites, indistinguishable from samples from Stonehenge, form thick sills running for miles along the hills and great blocks of which occur in the glacial gravels to the south and south-east. But there are other "foreign stones" at Stonehenge. Some of them have rotted away, leaving only stumps and weathered fragments in the soil, but enough remains for several to be identified, and devitrified glassy rhyolites and cleaved pumice tuffs have been found among them. The case for a Prescelly origin lies in the fact that rhyolites and tuffs petrographically identical with these Stonehenge relics occur literally within half a mile of the dolerites at the eastern end of the Prescelly Hills, while the sandstone of the Altar Stone can be matched from the old red sandstones of South Wales. Can "Emeritus" produce a similar assemblage of identical types from any of his alternative localities? I cannot help feeling he is very optimistic about the Channel crossing, assuming an available source for the material. (Will he also please let us have the reference in connection with the Seine rock—I should like to run this down).—G. M. PART.

THE GREAT STORM IN SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The notes on the storm of January 28th collected by the Landowners' Co-operative Forestry Society, and alluded to in your leading article on the event, refer to several exceptional trees that were blown down, particulars of which may interest your readers. A beech at Hangingshaw (Selkirk) was said to have been planted between 1640 and 1660; and one at Tynninghame had the following overbark measurements: Bole, to the first branch, 25ft. long, with a quarter girth of 39ins., giving 264 cub. ft. of timber. The whole tree contained no less than 725 cub. ft. of timber. It was exhibited at the Highland Show. At Gask (Perthshire) two giant Spanish chestnuts fell, the largest with a bole of 50ft. and a 24ins. side, containing 200 cub. ft. A survivor at the same place has a bole of 30ft. and a girth of 16ft. 9ins. at 4½ft. Dupplin (Perthshire) lost four spruce 180 years old, 85ft. long, with a girth of 10ft. at the butt. Strathmore (Ross-shire) lost six larches 120 years of age; while Kippendavie (Perthshire) lost a giant alleged to have measured 280 cub. ft. Two of what must be among the oldest larch in Scotland survive at Gask, having been planted in 1735. One has a bole of 65ft. and girth 11ft. 8ins.; and the other, 70ft. and 11ft. 1in., in each case at 4½ft. from the ground. It would be interesting to Scottish foresters if any photographs there may be of the more important trees blown down in the storm could be published. Possibly your paper could bring this about.—SYLVANUS.

[If photographs are available of any of the fine trees lost in the gale, we should be happy to publish them.—ED.]



THE TOMPION SUNDIAL AT HAMPTON COURT.



THE MONARCH OF THE GLEN

Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.

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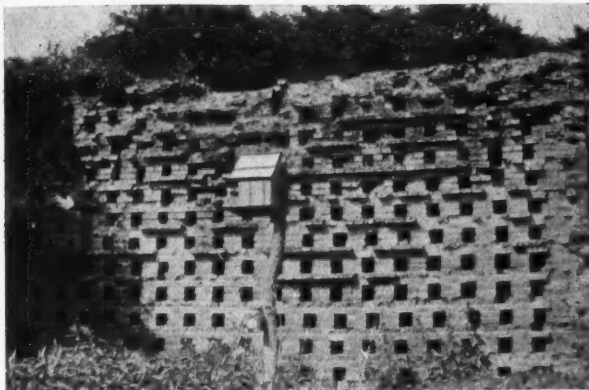
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"YEA, BEDS FOR ALL WHO COME."

A TUDOR PIGEON-HOUSE. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—This photograph of a Tudor pigeon-house in Hampshire may be of interest. The two brick walls, which remain out of the original four, are in an excellent state of preservation. There must have been nesting-room for hundreds of birds in the building, without any undue overcrowding.—F. W.

HAYMAKING IN ICELAND. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The enclosed photograph of haymaking in Iceland may interest your readers. On farms where there are no roads and where the nature of the country makes any wheeled traffic impossible, the hay (which is very short, if compared to English hay), is cleverly tied up into great bundles, two bundles being strapped across a pony's back, as shown in the picture. In this way it is carted into the barn, where it is to be stored. Owing to the changeable climate, the grass has to be mown in all weathers, often in heavy rain. Sometimes it is impossible to dry it in the open. It is then thrown into a deep pit, where it turns somewhat sour. During the winter, however, the cattle eat even the sour hay with avidity. The picture was taken in the north of Iceland.—ATHOLE E. MURRAY.

THE LOCAL MIGRATIONS OF THE GREY GEESE. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Perhaps some of your readers in Yorkshire or Norfolk can throw some light on the following problem, which suggests a definite inland migration by the grey geese between the Solway Firth and either Yorkshire or Norfolk. Four species of grey geese winter on the Solway Firth, namely the grey-lag, pink-footed, bean and white-fronted, the first two species being the most numerous. From my observations, dating from 1919, it appears that the grey geese which arrive on the Solway Firth from mid-September onwards, come from a north-easterly to southerly direction and this is confirmed by the fact that the upper marshes of the Solway Firth, *i.e.*, those lying nearest the Pennines, are frequented before the lower marshes. The geese (it is, of course, impossible to tell the species of grey geese when the birds are merely seen flying overhead) apparently approach the Pennines by the rivers Tyne and Wear, and either make straight for the Solway Firth or else pursue the Pennines south for some distance, then strike inland towards the northern Lake Mountains, apparently get their bearings and come north to the Solway. On September 10th, 1925, a flock of twenty-two grey-lag

On September 6th, 1924, a flock of seven geese made for the Solway from the Lake District. All records of grey geese arriving on the Solway Firth during September apparently refer to birds newly arrived from their breeding quarters in the far north and these flocks reach the Solway Firth from a direction varying from north-east (when they come straight from the Pennines) to south (when they arrive *via* the Lake Mountains). When the geese arrive during the day they usually fly very high and appear to obtain their direction by landmarks as those coming *via* the Lake Mountains are often noticed

geese alighted on one of the upper marshes of the Solway Firth, coming from the north-east and had evidently arrived direct from the Pennines. Many flocks, however, appear to make for the Lake Mountains and then make north. Thus on September 15th, 1919, a flock of about fifty geese passed down the Cumberland side of the Pennines, making for the Lake Mountains. On September 22nd, 1922, flocks of twenty-three, nine and twenty-four grey geese were noticed circling around above the northern Lake Mountains and then flying towards the Solway Firth.

during the months October-March.—R. H. BROWN.

MITES IN A BUTTERFLY COLLECTION. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In your issue of August 27th I notice a letter and reply on the above subject. It might be interesting to your correspondent to hear of my experience in a similar difficulty. During the war my collection of British Lepidoptera was entirely neglected, and on my return home in 1919 I found the drawers badly infested with a small beetle, of which I sent examples to the Natural History Museum. It was identified as the Museum beetle, but their advice as to treatment was practically impossible for me to carry out. I therefore carried out a treatment suggested to me many years ago by a friend, the late Mr. A. B. Farn, of entomological fame. The treatment was as follows: Remove the top of a drawer and place it inside up on a table on the glass, place four sheets of blotting paper the exact size of the glass, saturate the blotting-paper with *pure* benzine; having removed naphthaline, etc., from the drawer, place it upside down over the blotting paper, pressing the drawer on to the top; leave it in this position for about forty-eight hours. I had seventy drawers, practically all of which were infested, some slightly, some very badly, but after the above treatment I never saw another sign of beetle or mite.—DOUGLAS WATSON.

THE DIGESTION OF AN OSTRICH. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In these days of increased interest in natural history it is rather surprising to find how the old myth of the digestive powers of the ostrich still survives. The accompanying photograph of the crop contents of an ostrich which recently died in the London Zoo is a striking example. Among the unconsidered trifles which had been offered by a credulous public, and which the unhappy bird had swallowed, were three gloves, three handkerchiefs, a patent collar stud, four half-pennies, a one-franc piece, a farthing and a coin too worn to show its value, part of a photographic film spool, a length of lead pencil, a couple of yards of string, an assortment of metal washers and other pieces of metal, part of an alarm clock key, a few links of a small brass guard chain and, last but by no means least, a 4in. nail which perforated the crop and caused the bird's death. Unfortunately, the ostrich seems to have no power of discrimination, and will eagerly swallow any object.—F. MARTIN DUNCAN.



THE PONY THAT CARRIES THE HAY.

circling round and round in the air as if trying to find their way. From October until March I have numerous records referring to the passage of geese, usually from the Solway Firth in a south-easterly direction, while occasionally the return passage, from the south-east to the Solway, is noticed. As far as one can see, these flocks, when migrating south-east, keep well to the east of the Lake Mountains, and appear to pass over the Pennines about Appleby, presumably making towards Yorkshire or Norfolk. It is, of course, possible they only go as far as the Pennines, but I have been on the Cumberland Pennines during the winter and never seen any geese, and it seems more reasonable to suppose they go farther south. If, as I think, these passage movements are between the Solway Firth and Yorkshire or Norfolk, it would be interesting to know if any of your readers in these counties have records of arrivals of grey geese from the north-west



FINE CONFUSED EATING.

THE ESTATE MARKET

AN ACTIVE TENDENCY

WITHOUT any transaction of special importance to record this week, there is yet what, in the aggregate, testifies to a vigorous state of the market. Especially for the small country house with a few acres the enquiry is brisk, and little difficulty is experienced in effecting sales. The demand for farms continues to manifest an improvement, and there is no doubt that the pessimism expressed in some quarters has been grossly overdone.

FISHING IN THE WYE.

WITH the abandonment, "for the time being," of the scheme for the formation of a sugar-beet factory at Hereford, a revival in the market for fishings along the Wye may be expected. Hesitation had been shown both by vendors and purchasers while the future welfare of the fishings remained obscure. In the course of the controversy as to whether the factory should be established, a comforting theory has been advanced, by some who know the Wye and claim to be familiar with the operation of sugar-beet factories, that while the factory would be working the fish would be far above the Lugg and Holme Lacy waters, and that the flood water would render the effluent residual harmless, except in abnormal seasons. But a great deal more than mere assertions as to the action of commercial effluents and the seasonal movements of fish will be required before anyone upholding the interests of sport in the Wye will be reassured.

SALE OF SCOTTISH FARMS.

A NUMBER of farms, part of the estate of Pinnore, Pinwherry, Ayrshire, have been sold by private treaty by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The area is 5,500 acres.

Mariners, Westerham, Kent, with 43 acres, which was to have been offered by auction by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley on Thursday last, on behalf of Mrs. Janson, was sold privately, and the auction consequently did not take place.

Fine pictorial particulars of Mulroy House, Camberley, have been issued by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, who are to offer it, at Hanover Square, on October 13th, for the Marquise de Villalobar et de Guimarey. The imposing residence stands among pine woods in grounds of 24 acres. The property is twenty-eight miles from London and five miles from Sunningdale golf course.

No. 24, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, was sold, and the auction announced to be held by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Farnham, Son and Coigley at Hanover Square, was, consequently, not held.

Tanhouse Farm, near Rye, will be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, at Rye, on October 19th. There is a house, reputed to date from the fifteenth century, with a Jacobean oak-pannelled dining-room, and the bedrooms are approached by an oak staircase. The property lies between Northiam and Brede, and extends to 61 acres.

THE VALE OF CLWYD.

LORD BAGOT'S Pool Park property, in the Vale of Clwyd, about to be sold by Messrs. Frank Lloyd and Sons, in conjunction with Messrs. Lofts and Warner, as stated in the Estate Market page on August 20th and last week, was for a long while one of the seats of the Salusburys, one of whom, William, of Bachymbyd, defended Denbigh Castle during its siege by Cromwell. Pool Park passed, by marriage with the heiress of the Salusburys, to Sir Walter Bagot, an ancestor of the vendor. Bachymbyd, an old Elizabethan mansion, one wing of which was never completed, is extant and forms the residence of Bachymbyd Farm, on the Llanynys estate. There are, in front of the mansion at Pool Park, the sepulchral stone of Emlyn and a stone chair.

In the Cheshire Hunt, and near golf links, is a modern house and 67 acres for sale by Messrs. Frank Lloyd and Sons, who have other properties of moderate acreage and residential charm, with early possession.

SALES BEFORE AUCTION.

OLD EAST END HALL, Stonham Aspell, Suffolk, has been sold by Messrs. Hampton and Sons before the auction advertised to take place next week. This charming old farmhouse

stands in a delightful part of the country and has in all nearly 78 acres. The firm also announces the sale (through their local office) of No. 54, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, in advance of the auction fixed for October 4th. King's Buildings, Smith Square, Westminster, which produces a gross income of £17,213 per annum and held on lease for eighty-nine years, will be submitted to auction at the St. James' Estate Rooms next Tuesday, with freehold residential properties including: The Moorings, Hindhead, 12 acres (in conjunction with Mr. R. C. S. Evennett); Woodham Grange, near Woking, a residence in a pleasant position, with 3½ acres (with Messrs. Mann and Co.); Parkholme, Ifield, Sussex, a medium-sized residence with over an acre; and, by direction of Mrs. Bagnall, Field Burcote, two miles from Towcester, an early seventeenth century house and 20 acres; Peters Field, at King's Langley; The White House, Sevenoaks, in the centre of the town; and Loddon, Twyford, close to golf courses and reaches of the Thames (with Messrs. Haslam and Son).

Avisford Park, near Arundel, with its park and woodlands of about 129 acres, has been sold by Messrs. Hampton and Sons; but the remainder of the estate, including Church Farm, Binsted, several cottages, woodlands and accommodation land, will be offered by auction at Arundel on October 27th.

Sales by Messrs. Constable and Maude include: Chart Lodge, Seal, a modern residence in the Queen Anne style, with every modern convenience, and having gardens and grounds of 19 acres, close to Sevenoaks; Hobbs Barton, Framfield, a Sussex farmhouse of the sixteenth century, restored and modernised, and surrounded by well laid out and matured gardens and grounds of 15 acres; Craigie Lea, Esher, a modern residence in this favourite district, with pretty gardens and grounds (these three properties were disposed of previous to the advertised auctions); also one of the larger residences on Kingston Hill, known as Ravenswood, a Tudor style of building in grounds of 3 acres.

Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey announce that, previous to the auction, they have sold Puse Caundle Rectory, a country residence, four miles from Sherborne, to Miss Guest, for whom Mr. T. Hancock was agent.

Messrs. Ellis and Sons have sold various properties, including The Dale, Scarning, Norfolk, a modernised farmhouse with 11½ acres of land (in conjunction with Messrs. Beck and Hawkins of East Dereham); Haydon Dell, Bushey, 1½ acres; The Copse, Hurley, on the Temple estate; and Lyndale, Sutton (with Messrs. Morgan Baines and Clark).

ROUS LENCH: DEMOLITION FEARED.

TOPIARY work nowhere reaches a higher degree of elaboration than at Rous Lench Court, the Evesham house. Some of the yew hedges may have screened Oliver Cromwell when he stayed in the house on the eve of the Worcester battle, and shaded Baxter as he wandered round the gardens meditating upon "The Saints' Everlasting Rest."

The yew circle, the terrace walk, the courtyard and the terraced levels one above another lead to a dream-like revelation of old half-timbering. The manor is long anterior to the Norman Conquest, and the house and gardens have been often referred to in the Estate Market pages and in special articles in COUNTRY LIFE of September, 1899, and June, 1922.

Failing the taking of the final chance to buy this antique gem, it will be offered in lots for demolition by Messrs. Norbury-Smith and Co., with Messrs. Perry and Phillips, on the premises, on October 11th.

Among those who have small residential estates along the Wye, with a good beat of salmon fishing, for disposal, are Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor. One such lot is a compact estate of 47 acres on high ground, 300ft. above the river, and a very comfortable house. Prices of Wye fishings should tend higher than ever now that those interested in such properties have the assurance that the purity of the Wye is rightly regarded as a matter of national concern.

SOMERSETSHIRE AND OTHER HOUSES.

CHAFFCOMBE, near Chard, a residential and sporting estate of over 500 acres, with a modern house of moderate size in the Elizabethan style, has been sold by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons.

Major Russell has sold, through Messrs. Ewart, Wells and Co., the fine old Queen Anne house, Hall Court, Botley, containing a dozen bedrooms, and standing in a park of 100 acres. It is between Winchester and Southampton, seven miles from the latter. The firm has also disposed of another large house at Bexley, Ferndale, making the fifth residence in that district they have dealt with in three months.

Restmore, Boscombe, has been sold for £5,600 by Messrs. Fox and Sons, who have also disposed of Genesta, Bournemouth, before auction, for £2,375, and withdrawn Woodstock, Browning Avenue, on the Boscombe Manor estate, at £2,700. Acting by order of Major-General the Hon. E. J. Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., Messrs. Fox and Sons conducted a successful sale of portions of the Highcliffe Castle building estates at Mudeford and Highcliffe-on-Sea. A large block of freehold land, 78 acres, between Bure Lane and the sea front at Mudeford, adjoining on the east the grounds of Highcliffe Castle, realised £9,000. The total amount realised was £20,700.

IMPORTANT SURREY SALE.

GENERAL Sir Hubert Gough, for whom Messrs. Curtis and Henson acted, has sold Burrows Lea, Gomshall, an estate of over 80 acres, a few miles from Guildford and Dorking.

Parkstone Golf Club has, it is stated, decided to buy its links for £20,000. The links were formerly rented from the Wimborne estate, and a company is being formed to maintain them.

Wood Lee, a residential property close to Sunningdale and Virginia Water, is shortly being offered at auction by Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor, who will sell a residence near Dorking, amid some beautiful scenery.

Tintinhull Court, in the vicinity of Montacute, near Yeovil, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. to a client of Messrs. Dibblin and Smith, with 20 acres. It is a stone Tudor house in gardens in which cedars flourish.

The Gables estate, Rotherfield—at any rate, the chief lots—has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. in conjunction with Messrs. Geering and Colyer.

Morrington, Dumfriesshire, has been purchased from Mr. T. Hope Bell, by Captain George Gustavus Walker, M.C., late proprietor of Crawfordton, negotiations in connection with the sale having been conducted through the agency of Messrs. Landale and Co.

A sale for £7,000 was effected by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, on behalf of Mr. James Webb, who is retiring from farming, of the property known as Camp Farm, Kenilworth. They have sold, by private treaty, the freehold agricultural property known as Lyne's Barn, Winchcombe, Cheltenham, 207 acres, with excellent buildings.

TOWN AND SUBURBAN.

THE lease of No. 52, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. Sales for over £50,000 of Hampstead Heath houses by Messrs. Goldschmidt and Howland include Nos. 43 and 45, Fitzjohn's Avenue; Valhalla, West Heath Road; Behar, West Heath Road; Nos. 25, Hampstead Hill Gardens; 12, Crediton Hill; 18, Maresfield Gardens; 28, Southway; 26, Redington Road; 41, West End Lane; and 5, Hollycroft Avenue.

Totteridge freeholds sold by Messrs. Sturt and Tivendale are: Annandale, Totteridge Green, a beautiful residence with 4½ acres; and Highcroft, Totteridge Common, with 3 acres. In addition, they have sold 6 acres on Totteridge Common, being part of the remaining portion of the Priory Estate, Totteridge. The house and grounds were sold in July.

Most of the late Sir Francis Cory-Wright's Highgate real estate has just changed hands, through Messrs. Prickett and Ellis, and it is pleasing to hear that the lessees have largely availed themselves of the opportunity of buying the ground rents.

The Homestead, Barnes, to be offered on October 6th by Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, is an early eighteenth-century residence with beautiful gardens. One of the few remaining old places in the district, it forms, with its near neighbour, Barne Elms (now Ranelagh Club), an interesting link with the past history of old Barnes Village. Edward Terry, the actor, was one of the occupiers of the house.

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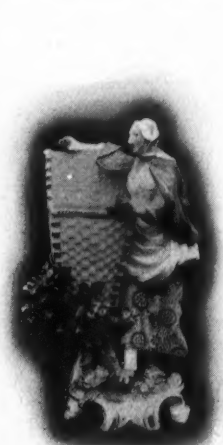
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One of a pair of important Chelsea Figures, "The Bun Sellers"—beautifully modelled and delicately coloured. Marked with the gold anchor. In fine condition. 9in. high.



The companion Chelsea Figure (see opposite.)



A very fine Queen Anne carved and gilt Gesso Mirror, in splendid condition. 5ft. 4in. high, 2ft. 8in. wide.



One of a set of six Hepplewhite single Chairs—the backs finely carved, and the centre splats inlaid with small oval satin-wood medallions.

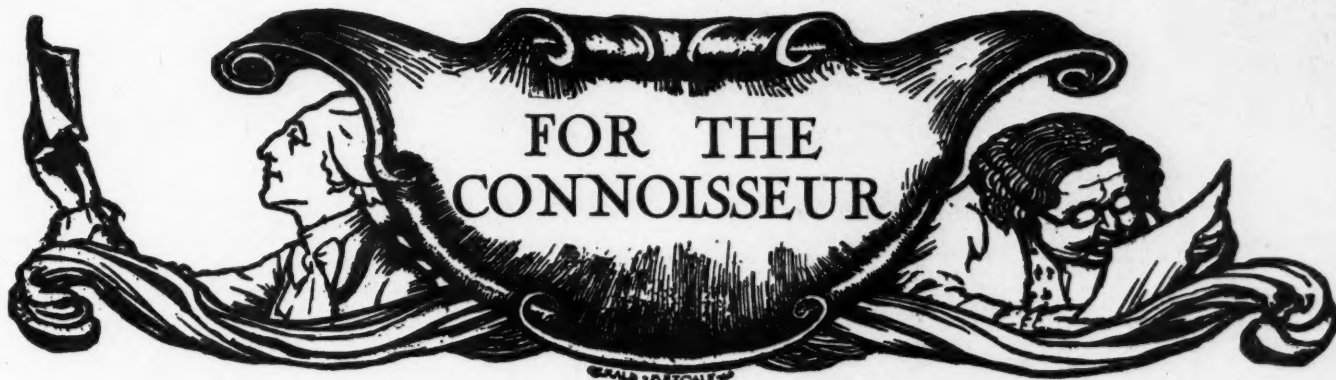


An interesting Chelsea-Derby Group of five figures "L'Education Sentimentale," finely modelled and in a splendid state of preservation. Height 9in., width of base, 8in. Illustrated in "English Porcelain Figures of the XVIIIth Century," by William King. (Plate 52.)



A companion Chair from the same set (as opposite.)

An exceptional opportunity of securing delightful specimens of Old English Furniture and Porcelain at considerably reduced prices.



ENGLISH FURNITURE IN MR. J. PEPYS COCKERELL'S COLLECTION

BESIDES Mr. Pepys Cockerell's collection of relics of the diarist, which came to him by inheritance through Pepys' nephew and heir, John Jackson, there are at No. 12, Lennox Gardens, some interesting pieces of furniture, both French and English, much of which was acquired by his ancestor, Samuel Pepys Cockerell (1754-1827), son of John Cockerell of Bishops Hall, Somerset, and one of the most important architects who practised during the late years of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A pupil of Sir Robert Taylor, Pepys Cockerell in later life held the position of Surveyor to the Sees of Canterbury and London, the Foundling Hospital, the Pulteney and other estates, and also to the East India Company and the Board of Admiralty.



1.—TEA-CADDY OF INLAID SATINWOOD.
Probably by Thomas Chippendale. Circa 1770.

His second son, Charles Robert Cockerell, was the most interesting figure among the neo-Grec school, and noted for his scholarship and wide knowledge of Greek architecture.

In his "wander years" abroad, from 1810 to 1817, he visited Greece and Italy and "his acquaintance with the masterpieces of the Renaissance gave him the hint as to the way he could adapt his Hellenic knowledge." Long afterwards, in one of his academy pictures, he maintained that "European travel, from St. Petersburg to Gibraltar, furnishes the most useful and practical source of education." Again, speaking of the Greek temples he knew

so well, he described them as being a kind of beautiful cabinet-work, enriched with sculptured jewels.

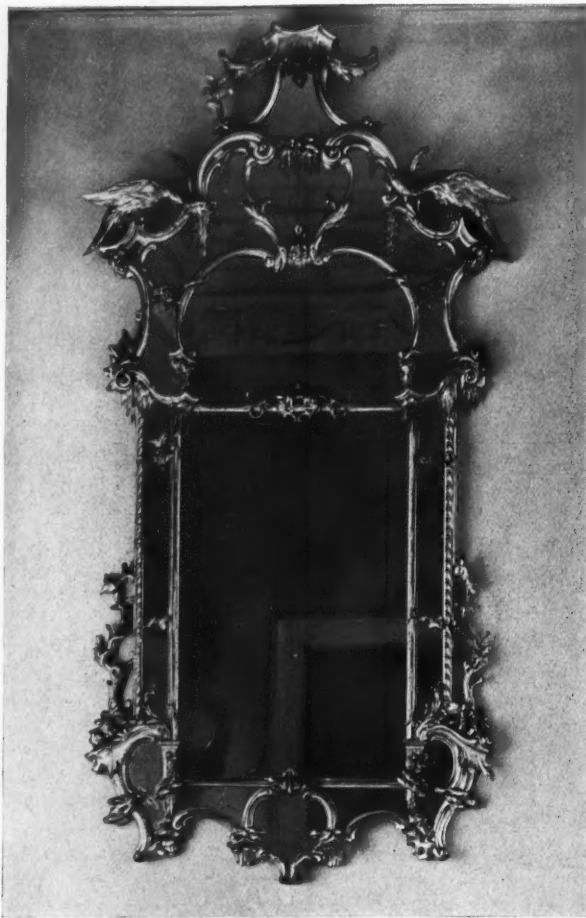
Among the English furniture in this collection is a fine



2.—BOX OF INLAID SATINWOOD MOUNTED ON ITS ORIGINAL STAND. Circa 1780.



3.—SATINWOOD TABLE OR "CHEVERET."
Circa 1790.



4.—CARVED AND GILT MIRROR WITH FRENCH DETAIL.



5.—CARVED AND GILT MIRROR.
Circa 1740.

mirror in a carved and gilt frame, showing the meeting ground of the Palladian design and the lighter French detail (Fig. 5). Its lines, with the wide architrave continued at the base into volutes and at the head into projecting corners, the looped festoons of tasselled drapery and the swan-necked pediment, are typical of the architectural bias of the Palladian designers; but ornament of short scrolls applied to the break on the head are touched with the new French "epidemic distemper," which had been noted in a journal in 1738. A carved and gilt mirror which has caught the "distemper" is an excellent example (Fig. 4) of the accomplished work of the eighteenth century carvers and gilders, who produced an amazing number of variations upon the well known theme in which it is impossible to recognise the individual handiwork of Ince and Mayhew, Johnson, Lock and Thomas Chippendale. All cleverly manipulated the light and almost fragile frame made up of short lengths of foliate scrolls, and in this example there is an enriched cresting, upon which two Chinese birds are perched. The trade was highly specialised, and a writer in 1747 tells us that "there is a class of carvers who do nothing else but carve frames for looking glasses." The most extravagant fantasies could be carried out in the carved pine-wood, and the position of the mirror, hung on the wall out of harm's way, has preserved many of the masterpieces of the eighteenth century

carver and gilder intact. As in most examples, the lightest treatment is reserved for the cresting.

The tradition that Thomas Chippendale—the elder and greater—was encouraged by the Cockerell family, and in return made at least three pieces of furniture, is worth consideration, in connection with this mirror, and with a tea-chest of inlaid satinwood, banded with tulipwood, which resembles Thomas Chippendale's work when carrying out Robert Adam's designs at Nostell and Harewood about 1770. The sides are inlaid with a trail of laurel leaves in green-stained wood, forming a wreath and crossing sprays. The slightly domed lid, which is surmounted by a brass finial formed as a classic vase, is inlaid with festoons (Fig. 1).

A mahogany urn-stand, with its serpentine top and pierced

brackets, dates from the "Director" period. Small urn tables with cluster or tapered legs and a fretted gallery were made to support the large urns, usually of copper or Sheffield plate, which were brought in to the living-rooms, the outward splay of the legs of these stands contributing to their stability. In the front is a pull-out slide upon which the tea-pot was placed. In the present example the slender tapered legs, which finish in block feet, are not splayed, and the gallery is of brass.

The greater part of this collection, however (with the



6.—ROUND TABLE BY GILLOW.
Early nineteenth century.

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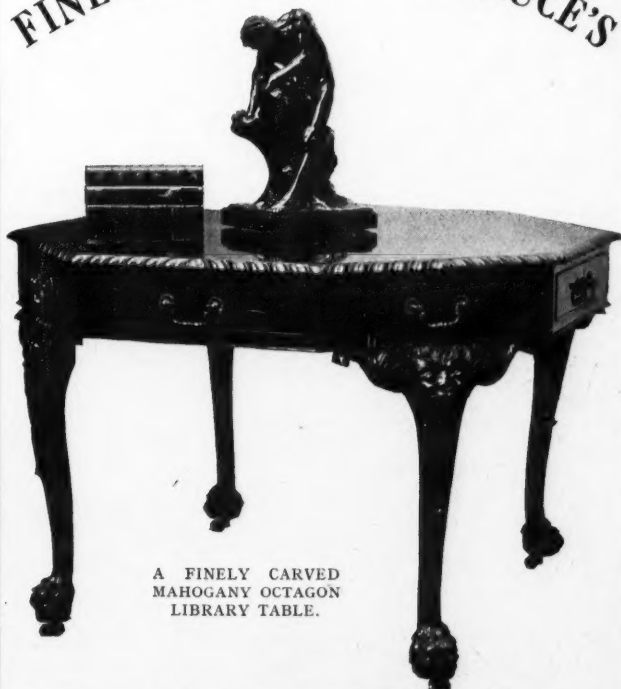
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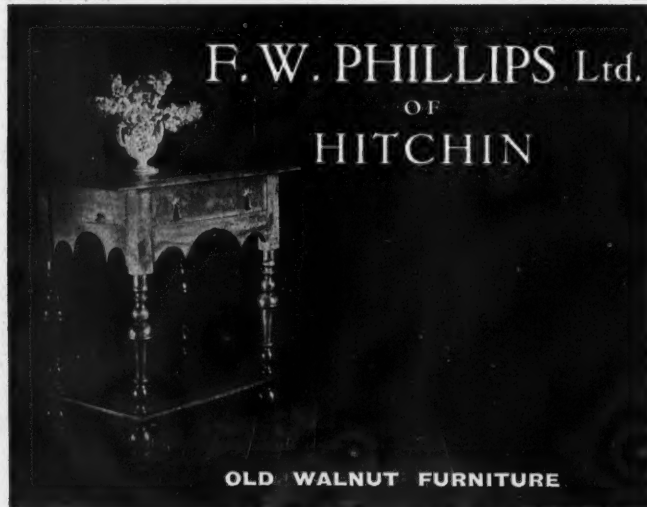
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OLD WALNUT FURNITURE

exception of the French furniture), dates from the later years of the eighteenth century, and includes satinwood pieces, some inlaid and some unenriched except for delicate stringings and bandings. In the last quarter of the century, satinwood (with harewood) was almost universally used for lighter drawing-room cabinet-work.

The wood was very hard, close grained and durable; the West Indian variety, of a rich golden colour, which was usually plain in texture, or showing a slight cedar or pine figure, tones with age; while the East Indian satinwood, of pale lemon colour, has usually a small, rich figure in the grain. "I think," writes Sheraton in his "Cabinet Dictionary" (1803), "no instance in nature yet discovered does exceed the beauty of the richest sort of it." He adds that the West Indian satinwood is "more valuable than the East India wood, because of its breadth and general utility," for the East India wood "runs narrow and is used only for cross banding." When inlay was employed, it was at first well defined and bold in scale; about 1780, however, floral *motifs* and fanciful elements take the place of the festoons of husks, vases and foliate scrolls, and architectural detail.

Such inlay did not aim at a strong contrast between ornament and ground; like the contemporary French *marqueurs* there is often an agreeable informality in the floral design, and a great variety of delicate colours was employed. Among the Royal tradesmen's accounts about 1780, the details of this ornament are sometimes very fully given, for example, William Gates in 1780 "supplies a fine satinwood writing table, with a Tambour top neatly inlaid and engraved with various devices, and on the top a plume of feathers," while in the following year he describes in his account, two very fine satinwood inlaid commode tables "with the doors, drawer and tops richly engraved with urns, vases, flowers and other ornaments in woods of different colours."

Among rare types of inlaid furniture is the box with a drawer in the lower portion, which rests upon its original stand. The box is decorated with oak festoons tied by ribbons, the stand is also inlaid with pateræ and fluting; while in the centre of the frieze is a group of agricultural trophies; the tapered legs are inlaid with a line of husks. The ornament of the domed lid consists of a winged devil or Chinese monster with bird's feet, which is busy beating drums hung from a line (Fig. 2). A small satinwood table surmounted by a book-rack (known as a *cheveret*) dates about a decade later. In this attractive small piece, the drawer in the frieze was originally fitted for a writing slope, and had divisions for ink-pot and pens. Upon the top is a case of three drawers, and a rack for a small shelf of books, which can be lifted by a handle of bentwood (Fig. 3).

Among the furniture of the early years of the nineteenth century may be noted an oval wine cistern mounted on a four-clawed pedestal, fitted with a tap for drawing off the water, and a round table with a satinwood centre edged by a broad border of rosewood, and frieze inlaid with brass stars, which was made by the long-established firm of Gillow.

This firm, originally founded in Lancaster, had established a branch in London, and for their premises a lease of some land was acquired in 1765. In 1801 Richard Gillow was granted a patent for "an improvement in the method of constructing dining and other tables, calculated to reduce the number of legs, pillars and claws and to facilitate and render easy their enlargement and reduction." The name of the firm is sometimes found upon furniture, and after about 1820 it is frequently signed. M. J.



7.—"PORTRAIT OF MRS. SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL," BY HOPPNER.



8.—"MRS. S. P. COCKERELL AND MRS. POLLEN."
By Sir Wm. Beechey, R.A.

IRISH GLASS

It is rare, in the period in which English and Irish cut-glass reached its highest expression, to find that the shape of the object is spoilt by too profuse and insistent cutting; while the excellence of the structural design of one-piece objects, such as candlesticks, or the more complex compositions, such as chandeliers, wall lights and candelabra (in which glass is joined together by metal), owes much to the classic feeling and the sense of scale possessed by designers of the Late Georgian period. It is in objects such as chandeliers, candlesticks and girandoles which are designed to hold and reflect light, that cut-glass appeals to us with its fullest charm; while dinner and drinking accessories, such as salad bowls, sweetmeat stands, decanters, are also much enhanced by candlelight. In the reticent cutting of the last years of the eighteenth and first years of the nineteenth centuries, the surface is lightly broken to dispel monotony or obtain brilliant flecks; and it was not until the nineteenth century was advanced that the public taste veered towards bold and massive cutting, described in 1823 as "hitherto unknown to the artificers." In the middle years of that century, the great test of excellence depended on whether articles were cut or not. "If they were cut at all, they were good; if they were cut elaborately they were elegant; if they were blown, they were worthless." The examples of Irish glass, dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, at Mrs. Graydon Stannus, of Earl's Court Square, comprise a large number of pieces from Irish glass-houses, both table glass and lighting fittings such as wall lights and table lights. Graceful and brilliant lights built up almost entirely of glass, were placed upon the sideboard or the chimneypiece in the late years of the Georgian era. Rising from a circular plinth, sometimes spreading into a domed foot, the stem tapers upward, finishing in an inverted cup or canopy having a star or crescent finial. From this canopy depend festoons of drops which are attached to the lights. The S-shaped candle-branches, which are faceted, terminate in candle-sockets, below which the wax pans are edged with pendant drops. It appears that this form of table candlestick was described as a girandole, for in 1762 an American advertisement records the sale of "some curious four-armed cut-glass candlesticks ornamented with stars and drops, properly called girandoles." Of these there are examples in this collection, as well as of glass candlesticks.

Candlesticks of cut-glass of the baluster-stem type with domical base were probably made in Ireland or in England, but the usual type produced in Irish glass-houses was moulded, sometimes enriched with a little cutting. They stand on a pressed glass foot, and the flange immediately below the nozzle may have held a plate from which hung cut-glass drops. A pair of moulded candlesticks in this collection, probably from a Dublin glass-house, is of baluster form, with domed foot and centre spirally twisted. Wall lights, consisting usually of two curved candle-branches affixed to a back plate, accompanied the cut-glass chandelier in reception-rooms, and there is an unusual three-light wall light of brilliant colour (one of a pair) dating from about 1800, having faceted candle-branches and S-shaped ornamental finials. Another pair—in this case for two lights—has a faceted finial in the centre, from which hangs a star, while stars are affixed to the candle-branches.

Glass baskets and sweetmeat stands are advertised in the eighteenth century in Ireland, but the descriptions are somewhat brief. In 1729, in Faulkner's *Dublin Journal* for November, "baskets with handles and feet for dessert" are mentioned; while in 1769 sweetmeat and jelly glasses with salvers for them are noted as imported from England into Ireland. In this collection is a Waterford sweetmeat stand with a vertical faceted stem,



BOAT-SHAPED BOWL (WATERFORD.)

into which curved branches are socketed, and upon these hang small glass baskets. The cup with serrated edge upon the apex of the stem is, like the domed base, decorated with shallow cutting. A second stand, with domed base and spirally reeded standard and arms, probably made at Dublin, is entirely moulded work. There are two tiers of S-shaped arms to support the small glass baskets, and a larger cup as a finial. A third example from Waterford has a wide-domed foot decorated with shallow cutting, faceted vertical standard and two tiers of shaped branches for baskets.

The graceful fruit bowls of large boat shape appear to have been an Irish speciality, and of these there are some good examples, with a square solid foot, such as the Waterford specimen decorated with fluting.

Among table glass is a large Irish double magnum decanter, dating from about 1770. It is engraved with the word "Madeira" and with sprays of vine leaves and berries. There are other examples of this broad-based Georgian type decorated with cutting or with engraving. A very small decanter cut with flutes and stars is impressed at the bottom with the name "Penrose," the well known Waterford glass-house which was established in 1783 and lasted under Penrose management until 1799, when the works were purchased by a company. In 1790 the Countess of Westmorland and the Marquess and Marchioness of Waterford, who visited "the beautiful manufactory belonging to Messrs. George and William Penrose," were "highly delighted with the elegance of the various articles in the warehouse and complimented the proprietors on bringing the manufacture to such a pitch." Among smaller objects is an unusual punch service, with its old two-tiered wooden stand, japanned black and painted in gold with figures and vine trails. In the upper tier are recesses to contain glasses, and in the centre is space for a punch bowl.

A WALNUT MIRROR.

Mirrors during the second half of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries filled a conspicuous position in luxuriously furnished rooms, and from their safe place on the wall were suitable objects for delicate carving or gesso-work, or for perishable enrichments such as japanning. In inventories of the late seventeenth century mirror frames are mentioned of olive and laburnum wood, as well as walnut, and they were sometimes made to match a set of veneered or marquetry tables and pair of stands, with which they were grouped. In a mirror at Messrs. Gregory's the frame is veneered with walnut, relieved with a narrow carved and gilt moulding next to the glass. The apron is shaped and the edge of the high cresting perforated in a scroll design; while at each side as a bracket is a delicately carved acanthus scroll relieved against a matted ground. The head of the mirror plate is bevelled to match the elaborate shaping of the mouldings. In the same collection is a small walnut desk or bureau on legs, supported with tapered and cupped legs tied by a stretcher and veneered with walnut, dating from the last years of the seventeenth century. There are two tiers of drawers beneath the desk portion which oversails the supports.

AN ARCHITECTURAL CABINET

At Messrs. Gill and Reigate's of Oxford Street is a mahogany cabinet in the architectural manner dating from about 1745. In this the entablature is supported by four fluted columns backed by pilasters having finely carved capitals. The upper stage is enclosed by three glazed doors, while the lower has two panelled doors folding in the centre. Here is also a long-case clock in a case standing 8ft. high, veneered with brightly figured walnut. The hood has an arched dial of engraved and silvered brass, with a diurnal recorder and an alarm which can be set for any hour, and is operated by a separate weight. The head is supported by pilasters, and the moulding under the hood is concave. The movement is by Fromanteel and Clarke.

J. DE SERRE.



PAIR OF MOULDED CANDLESTICKS (DUBLIN).

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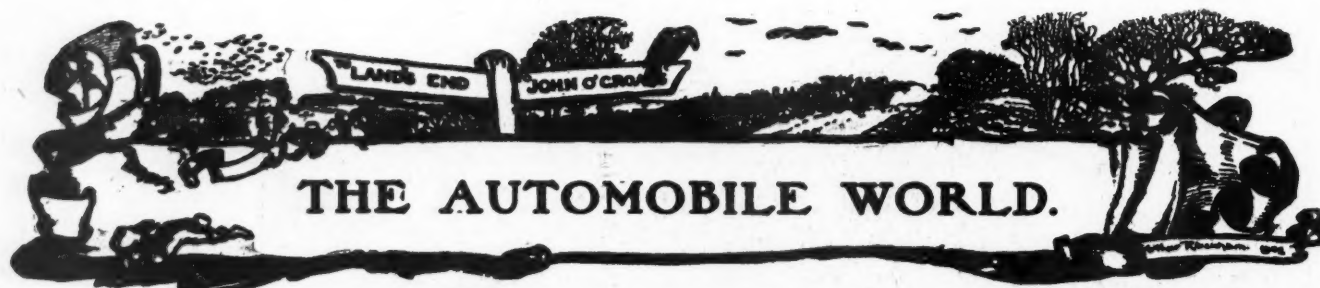
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THE M.G. SPORTS

THE idea of hotting up and improving the ordinary standard motor car so as to endow it with much higher performance than that for which it was originally intended is not by any means new. The practice has been adopted by amateur enthusiasts almost from the earliest days of motor-ing and within recent years there has come on to the market quite a crop of sports or semi-sports models, as they are called, emanating from the factory itself, and also a number of firms who cater for the special equipment and the special tuning that are incorporated in these hotted up cars to ensure their higher performance by comparison with the normal. Whether the practice is entirely desirable is certainly open to much difference of opinion, and the subject was discussed quite recently in these pages in a general way; but, although some very powerful arguments can be brought forward against the practice, such arguments are subject to certain qualifications that are really important.

Much—in fact, one might almost say everything—depends on the quality of the raw material to which the “improvements” are made. Some cars in their ordinary standard commercial form are built with a very narrow margin of safety. They are not intended for hard driving, and, if they are forced to give much higher performance than their designer had in mind, or even are continually called upon to give of anything approaching the maximum for which they were intended, their lives will be extremely short and, from the point of view of their owners, at least, not altogether merry. On the other hand, there are some cars that have a margin of safety that is almost excessive. Every detail, from the engine valves to the chassis frame, is made of the very best possible material, which is present in far greater quantities than is absolutely necessary for the giving of merely satisfactory service. Such cars may be driven as hard as anyone can drive them and will, at the end of many thousands of miles on the road, still be almost as good as when new. It is cars of this latter kind that may be hotted up, “gingered” or “boosted,” to

use the recognised expressions, with reasonable safety and the assurance of satisfaction to their owner-drivers, and of these cars the Morris-Oxford is certainly a permissible example.

This car is, perhaps, about the best known and the most widely used in any part of the world of all British cars, and it has reached this enviable position not by its brilliance of performance, by speed capacity or by luxurious body accommodation, but by its solid worth, of which durability and reasonable economy in maintenance are, perhaps, the most notable individual points. To take such a car and hot it up is, therefore, a fairly natural and permissible undertaking. The result of the undertaking is seen in the M.G. Sports—M.G. being the established abbreviation for the name of the car of which Messrs. Morris Garages, Limited, of Oxford, are the sole producers.

Messrs. Morris Garages, Limited, are an entirely separate concern from Messrs. Morris Motors, Limited, although, of course, Mr. W. R. Morris is the controlling spirit in both, and the Garages take the standard components of the Morris-Oxford chassis, set about the work in a most business-like manner, and from these components produce a car that, in character and performance, is as unlike the standard Morris model as any car could be. And there is another very important point of difference between the hotting up process undertaken by a firm such as this on lines such as these, from the hotting up undertaken by any Tom, Dick or Harry, whether owner or an entirely separate commercial concern. It is that to some extent the reputation for good or ill developed by the M.G. Sports must reflect on the standard Morris vehicle, and that the man whose name both cars bear is likely to make it his business to ensure that nothing shall be done by or accrue from the sports model which could reflect unfavourably on the standard.

The Morris Garages enterprise is conducted by capable engineers who know what they are about and who have to work under a supervision and in accord with a policy that, in themselves, give a fair assurance to potential purchasers of the M.G. car that they are not likely to

be let down by the possibly promising, but more probably, treacherous tinkering of someone who has no deep interest in guarding the good name and reputation of the vehicle that is being modified. The result of all these things, the experience and the policy of the responsible producers, is a car that may be commended to anyone who appreciates really good car performance and a car that is not likely to besmirch the reputation of any of its blood relations, however high that reputation may be.

Although standard components are used in the production of the M.G. car as far as possible, the car, as a whole, is utterly unlike the standard Morris in appearance as well as in character. The chassis is a specially modified type of the Morris-Oxford, with dead flat semi-elliptic springs, a wheel-base of 8ft. 10ins. and a track of 4ft.; the over-all build of the car is very much lower than that of the standard, the radiator, while following the well known Morris lines, is now of quite special design; and throughout the chassis various departures in important details are to be noticed.

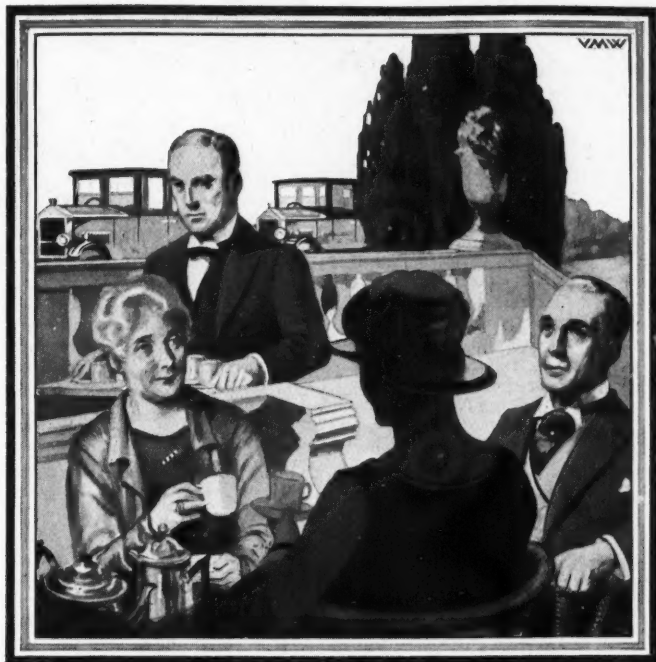
The view presented on the raising of the bonnet is superficially exactly the same as that on raising the bonnet of any ordinary Morris-Oxford; but closer examination reveals that, on the off side of the engine the carburettor is very much larger than the standard, the magneto is of a different type, and the steering is altogether different, this, indeed, being of the Marles design instead of the ordinary Morris worm and worm wheel. On the near side of the engine there are no differences apparent to the eye, unless it be that the electric fuse and cut-out boxes are impeded considerably in their get-at-ability by the presence of a couple of flexible cables (speedometer and screen-wiper drives) which make access to these two auxiliaries extremely awkward in view of the presence of the exhaust manifold. Even the simple job of replacing a burnt-out fuse becomes a most tricky undertaking if the engine is already hot, on account of the risk of a burnt hand; but a very simple alteration only is necessary to the details of this lay-out to remove this weakness



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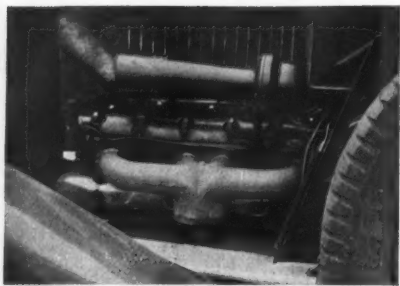
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D.A.



The near side of the M.G. engine, with its exhaust manifold, is the same as that of the standard Morris-Oxford.

entirely. Another difference apparent to the eye under the bonnet of the car is the absence of a fan, for the engine cooling is dependent entirely on the thermo-siphon water circulation, and my experience indicated that the radiator fitted is quite adequate to deal with all the strenuous demands that are likely to be made upon it.

Internally, however, the engine is very different from standard. The valve ports are enlarged and polished, the valves have stronger springs, the combustion head, which is also polished, gives a higher compression ratio, and the pistons are of aluminium and the connecting rods of duralumin; also, these engines are specially run in and fully tested before being assembled into the car. But the dimensions of the engine remain unaltered at 75mm. by 102mm., giving a capacity of 1,802 c.c. and a rating of 13.9 h.p.

The regular unit construction is adopted for the engine, clutch pit and gear-box, the clutch being of the five plate cork inset type running in oil and the gear-box giving three speeds and reverse with central control and ratios of 4.42, 7.6 and 14.13 to 1. Final transmission is through an enclosed propeller-shaft to a spiral bevel-driven rear axle; and suspension, as already stated, is by semi-elliptic springs fitted with Hartford shock absorbers at the rear and Smith Snubbers at the front (on the car I tested these snubbers were missing); and the wheels are wire detachable for 27in. by 4.4in. reinforced balloon tyres.

Braking is by a Dewandre-operated four-wheel set and a separate hand-operated set on the rear wheels, and these brakes differ from the standard Morris brakes in two very important respects. For the first, during the whole time the car was in my hands I never heard a single suspicion of squeak in the brakes, which may, at least in part, be due to their being fitted with silencer bands; and for the second, the hand brake is operated by right-hand lever. On the ordinary Morris cars both gear and hand brake levers are central; but in the case of the M.G. the gear lever is central, though different in shape from standard, and the hand brake is brought to the right hand of the driver in a quite convenient position for operation and entirely clear of the offside door of the body. The braking of this M.G. Sports I found extremely powerful, but not all that four-wheel braking might be in that its compensation seemed anything but quite accurate, one of the rear wheels having a disconcerting lead over the other brakes and so endowing the car with rather undue liveliness on grease when the brakes were used, though the car itself seemed inherently steadier than the average.

BODYWORK.

In spite of the high performance character of this car, it is offered with a very attractive range of bodywork, for, although the two-seater model which sells at £335 may, perhaps, be regarded

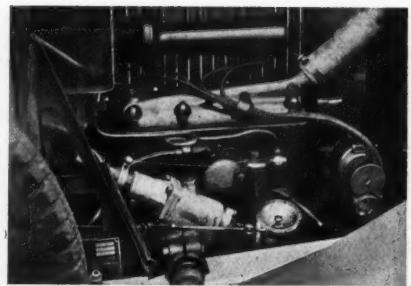
as the one best exemplifying the character and ideals of the type, there are, also, an open four-seater, what is called a salonette two-seater, and a fabric sports saloon, the price of this last model being £445.

Naturally, in view of the whole character of the car, the actual space available inside these bodies is emphatically limited and the carrying capacity is definitely that stated in the specification. The front seats on all models consist of two independent bucket seats, so there is no question of the possibility of squeezing in a third passenger, and the rear seat of the four-seaters gives room for two and no more. In an ordinary standard car one might, perhaps, use this as a point of criticism, but certainly not in any car of sporting character, where the saving of weight is a matter of primary consequence.

It is in due accord with the character of the cars that these bodies are lightly built and their accommodation is a point on which any potential purchaser can satisfy himself before making his investment; he can try the seating and decide for himself whether it is comfortable or not—personally, I thought it was not—and he can see exactly what carrying capacity the car offers him. The upholstery is all of good quality and the seat cushions are of the air type, but on the car tried at least these were somewhat lower than desirable, so bringing the driver into a position where the rim of the steering wheel came across his line of vision most inconveniently, and there was also a rather unpleasant strain on the legs through the lack of any support to the thighs. The general finish of the body, both interior and exterior, is thoroughly attractive and the M.G. Sports has, indeed, by the quality of its finish and its very neat over-all lines earned for itself a just reputation as one of the really pretty cars now on the market.

It looks sporting, and, as I hope to show, its looks do not belie its character, and although it may be slightly out of logical order, I think I may here cite one respect in which the M.G. Sports is emphatically different from the ordinary alleged sports car. It does not make a terrific noise irrespective of the speed at which it travels. There is, unfortunately, still a widespread idea that a car to be lively and fast and to have a real sporting character must be unduly noisy. The M.G. sports is a definite contradiction, for its exhaust has a nice pleasant burble that is never objectionable, and it is, perhaps, not too much to hope that this relatively silent sports model may be the precursor of others. Too often sounding fast and looking fast are confused with actually being fast in the case of small motor cars and this notable contradiction stands as definite evidence that there is no reason why the really swift small car should be unpleasantly noisy.

The equipment of all cars bearing the Morris name has for some years been one of their most notable points and it is a point amply maintained in the M.G.



The external differences between the M.G. and the standard type are seen only in the steering gear, carburettor and absence of a fan.

range. On the fascia board there is a full set of driving instruments, with the new "rim" lighting having a concealed switch, there is a speedometer-driven screen wiper, and on the steering wheel there is a very much improved arrangement of throttle and ignition controls, these being neatly mounted on a little ebonite centre in the middle of which is a press button for the electric horn.

The steering wheel of the present M.G. cars is a Rene Thomas, a wheel having four spokes consisting of flat spring steel and the rim is built of steel strips with wood and ebonite wrappings so that the whole construction is slightly flexible, the idea being to abolish all vibration from the wheel and insulate the driver's arms from road shocks and some of the strain of long distance driving. It may be said at once that in this idea the wheel is an unqualified success. It is used extensively by some of the keenest racing men on cars of all kinds, and, although it is rather difficult to form a definite opinion of its value without having driven a particular car with the ordinary wheel and then with this, there did seem to be a freedom from wheel vibration and from any excessive road shocks in this M.G. Sports which would have been improbable with any wheel of ordinary construction.

As regards other equipment of the M.G. car, the Barker dipping headlamps, as used on the ordinary Morris-Oxford model, are provided; there is a pair of ship's type ventilators for the scuttle and for the gravity fuel tank there is now a large and easily screwed-on filler cap with a level-indicating gauge in the tank. There is no luggage carrier on the two-seater and the boot of this model contains a small dickey seat for one, and what at first sight looks like a fuel tank at the extreme rear of the car is a tool box which makes very convenient and ample provision for tool storage, quite beyond criticism unless it be that the tools are rather readily exposed to any light-fingered gentleman who might be strolling about in the neighbourhood of one of these cars left unattended.

ON THE ROAD.

The value of most cars bearing the Morris name is the kind of value that can be appreciated and realised almost to the full on visual inspection of the chassis, body and equipment that go to make up the complete vehicle. Such a character of obviousness does not apply to the M.G. Sports, for, if there ever was such a car, this is one of which the true value can only be appreciated after intimate acquaintance on the road and, or at least, so it seemed to me, the longer this acquaintance be continued the better the value will be appreciated, which really is a very nice thing to be able to say.

Of the few details of the car that perhaps do not improve on acquaintance, mention has already been made; the braking, which, perhaps, might be remedied by a simple process of adjustment and



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the rather tiring driving position, and there is one other, to wit, the springing, for I formed the impression that with the general improvement or modification of this chassis, the springing had not received quite the attention it deserved. The suspension of the car has not kept pace with the improvement and polishing of the rest, and one seems to have in the M.G. Sports a car that might be very much better than it is in the matter of comfort and road holding, in a word a car of which the engine could endow it with very much higher performance than it actually does were there no such damper on engine capabilities as is afforded by this suspension system. The springs lack that desirable degree of flexibility which gives adequate comfort on ordinary roads, and yet allows of speed work and gives the driver that desirable sense of satisfactory road holding under all reasonable conditions of both straight and winding highways. In fairness I must, however, add that I have travelled in some M.G. cars much better sprung than the one on which these comments are based.

But as regards the engine the changes that are here effected are so far-reaching and so successful in their results that they have to be experienced to be credited. For instance, a speed of 40 m.p.h. on second gear is very much more than anyone has a right to expect from a 13.9 h.p. three-speed car, but even 40 m.p.h. is not the maximum of which this M.G. engine is capable. On one occasion my speedometer, which seemed to suffer from that very rare and almost desirable fault of reading on the slow side, showed 45 m.p.h. on second, and although at this speed the engine could most decidedly be heard and felt, this is no more than one would expect, but at 40 m.p.h. on second the engine behaviour was in every way commendable. The exhaust note is healthy, but nothing worse could be said of it, and the engine runs with a smoothness that would be creditable to many a more expensive "four," with a five-bearing crank-shaft—this Morris engine has, of course, only three crank-shaft bearings.

From this second gear speed capacity it follows more or less naturally that the accelerative ability of the car is particularly good. Indeed, I think it is rather better than that, for the M.G. compares quite favourably in this important respect of acceleration with any car I know, irrespective of power or price. A very amenable clutch and an extremely easy gear change contribute enormously to the possibilities of a rapid get away off the mark that enables the driver of one of these cars to surprise and, indeed, to leave any ordinary car on the road, and the revving capacity of the engine is such that really high speeds can be maintained on severe gradients. One of my favourite test hills with a gradient of about one in eight was climbed easily on second at well over thirty m.p.h., a performance that I may have equalled on previous occasions, but cannot recollect having actually surpassed. The highest speed I obtained from the car on top gear was 65 m.p.h., although it was only momentarily just coming off the banking on Brooklands track, but the car maintained its 64 m.p.h. for the full half mile distance. Its acceleration maximum speed was 47 m.p.h., which is a distinctly good accelerating speed for any moderately powered car.

But as I have stated before, to anyone who handles a car of this character as it should be handled, maximum speed is one of the less important of its features. The pleasure of such a car lies not in what it will actually do when called upon to work at its limit, but the way in which it will give a speed and general performance very much above the average without being unduly stressed. A car of which the maximum speed is say 45 m.p.h. may possibly be driven at 40 m.p.h. for fairly long distances, but such driving is heavy and almost unfair stressing of the whole vehicle. On the other hand, with a car of which the maximum speed is

anything above a mile a minute, driving at 40 m.p.h. is definitely easy and pleasing and may be kept up without any qualms as to the car being unduly stressed. It is thus that the M.G. Sports scores. One may drive it along at speeds that with an ordinary car would be really hard driving, but which, with the sports vehicle, is well within its easy and natural gait. The M.G., like other sports cars, is endowed with a creditable maximum speed, but its two most important qualifications are its high average speed capacity and its excellent controllability, on which, of course, good average speed largely depends. In addition, this engine is endowed with exceptional flexibility, it climbs reasonably fast on top gear and very fast on second, and although its road holding cannot be included among the best qualities, its steering certainly leaves no room for complaint.

Further, the M.G. Sports has, to a high degree, one of the most appealing of small car sporting assets—the ability to give big

car performance at small car running costs. My fuel consumption with fairly fast driving, though with coasting when reasonably possible, worked out at about 35 m.p.g., which may be regarded as extremely creditable fuel consumption for a car capable of well over a mile a minute. On the whole, a very enjoyable and attractive car to handle and, more to the point, a most useful car to own, a car that cannot only go, but that can be relied upon, as a result of its straightforward design and adequately robust construction, to keep on going.

These comments on the M.G. car are, of course, based on trial of a 1927 model. For next year there have been certain minor modifications and improvements in the chassis, the most important change being the discarding of servo operation for the brakes, and the bodywork has also been improved, while a new model in the shape of a fabric saloon has been added to the range.

W. HAROLD JOHNSON.

MORE 1928 PROGRAMMES

WITH the Olympia Show only three weeks ahead, the majority of 1928 programmes are now disclosed, although in one or two instances, such as the new six-cylinder Vauxhall, the manufacturers are not yet prepared to publish full details of their new models. A recent inspection of this new Vauxhall revealed it to be a car of rather cosmopolitan character as regards some of its components, but one hears very intriguing reports of its performance capacity from those who have been able to observe the progress of the car in its experimental stages. This new car does not supplant the 25/70 and 30/98 Vauxhalls.

One of the outstanding exhibits at the Show will certainly be the new straight Eight Wolseley which was announced recently as a big surprise. It is, of course, not the only British straight Eight, for there have been two Sunbeams with this type of engine on the market for some time, and the Beverley Barnes has been seen at Olympia for some three years, while before then there was the Leyland, which, however, never seemed to get into serious commercial production. As for the past few years, for 1928 Leyland private car activities are limited to production of the Trojan, which remains substantially unchanged for 1928, except for improved bodywork and a wider choice of body types. The new Wolseley straight Eight is rated at 21 h.p., and, in addition to this, there is another new model, a moderately priced four-cylinder of 11.9 h.p.; while the 11/22 and the two-litre Six—this latter about the only car designed and produced within the past year or two of which one never hears a word of adverse criticism—are retained for 1928.

Although there is still a Bean Fourteen, the 1928 model of this car is an entirely new design, which is distinguished from the original by being called the 14/40. Substantially the same in paper specification, the engine has a much higher efficiency with the popular Ricardo head, and a very ingenious mounting to give maximum accessibility is adopted for the dynamo on one side at the front of the engine and the distributor of the coil ignition set on the other, magneto ignition being discarded definitely, though coil ignition was always available as an alternative on the old 14 h.p. Bean. Other changes in the chassis are: Separate mounting for the gear-box, instead of unit assembly with the engine; quarter-elliptic rear springs; and new radiator and body designs, to bring the appearance of the car more into line with modern ideas. The six-cylinder Bean is retained practically unaltered.

Bentley three and four and a half litre four-cylinder cars remain unchanged; but some alterations have been made to the

Six, a car that is generally accepted as one of the very best cars now available at any price—for 1928 this chassis is to cost £1,575. The most important changes are the fitting of the dynamo at the front end of the crank-shaft, where it protrudes under the radiator, with provision on its spindle for taking the starting handle should this be required, and the adoption of coil in addition to magneto ignition. Previously, Bentley cars have had two magnetos, but this substitution of one magneto by a coil system is an undoubted advance, bringing the car more into line with what is accepted as the best possible ignition practice.

TWO NEW SMALL CARS.

While the 11 h.p. Clyno is retained at rather lower prices than obtained last season, the larger model has been redesigned so that it becomes an entirely new model, to be known as the 12/35, the selling prices of which range from £215 to £250; and there is also another entirely new model in the shape of a 9 h.p. car, to sell at £145 for the four-seater tourer and £160 for the fabric saloon.

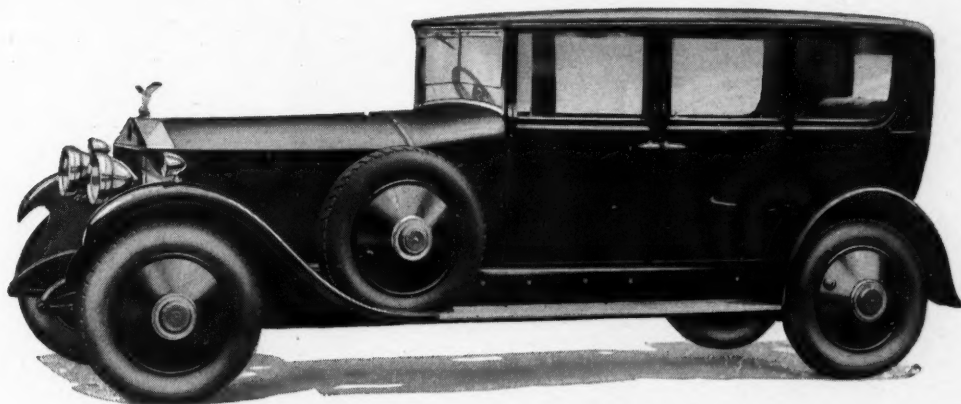
It has been known for some time that the Triumph Company were experimenting with a new small car, and this is now announced as the "Super-Seven." Actually, the rating of this engine is 7.9 h.p. (56.5mm. by 83mm., giving a capacity of 832 c.c.), and the chassis design follows conventional lines throughout, the complete car prices ranging from £149 10s. to £192 10s.

TWO NEWCOMERS.

All the above-mentioned cars are the products of firms who have been seen for many years at the annual Olympia Show. But there will be at this year's Show two cars of more than ordinary interest, both of which are products of firms that have not previously exhibited. One is the air-cooled Franklin Six, a high-class American car, of which we have in hand for an early issue a full description and report; and the other is the British Brocklebank, also a six-cylinder car, but with a water-cooled engine.

Some differences are announced in the 1928 Franklin from the car tested, and the most important of these are the adoption of hydraulic four-wheel brakes, instead of rear-wheel braking only, and the increase of the engine stroke from 4ins. to 4½ins., the bore remaining unchanged at 3½ins., which gives an R.A.C. rating of 25.3 h.p. The Franklin is one of the most expensive of American cars on the British market, and it will be interesting to observe if its air-cooling can earn the appreciation it certainly deserves among the motoring public.

The Brocklebank Six is a car that has been on the market for nearly a year,



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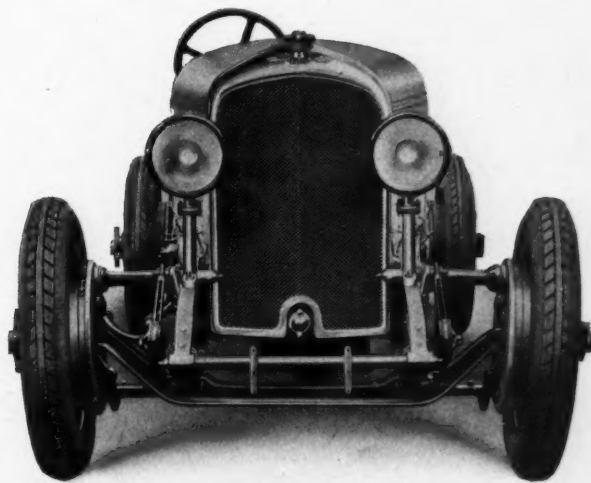


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during which time it has earned a very keen appreciation in overseas markets. It is designed throughout with ease of maintenance as its keynote, a feature that, of course, makes a strong appeal to the overseas as well as to the home buyer; and the car is moderately priced at £398 for the fabric saloon with the chassis at £275. The car is of 14.9 h.p., with an engine of 2,032 c.c. capacity; and interesting features of the design, in addition to the accessibility of every component likely to require attention, are the exceptionally good steering lock, very pleasant steering and excellent braking. These two new cars, utterly different from each other, should certainly not be missed by any visitor to the Show.

THE WHITE LINE AND THE LAW.

THE white line that is now such a common sight on all our roads was introduced as a safeguard and as a guide for vehicular traffic. It was not the result of any law and it has never been given any legal significance. It simply marks the middle of the road or acts as a dividing line and serves as a definite indication to drivers of a point that it is inadvisable they should cross, especially when negotiating bends. From its very beginning it has been regarded as nothing more than an indication and has never had any idea of compulsory observance behind it.

It is, therefore, very surprising to read that at a provincial police court recently several motorists were fined for crossing this white line. In many cases the crossings were made for the sake of overtaking other vehicles, and if such crossings are to acquire the significance of a definite offence, the white line is obviously promising to develop into a very dangerous innovation. It is one thing to offer hints or to provide useful forms of

guidance and another to convert those hints into definite legal requirements, and whether these prosecutions that resulted in convictions would have been upheld in a higher court of law is at least very doubtful. The logical deduction to be made from them is that if a vehicle is standing or moving slowly between its near-side kerb and the white line in the middle of the road, it must not be overtaken under any circumstances whatever; which is, of course, absurd and entirely against the spirit of the white line idea.

Originally the white line was only laid down on bends where the overtaking of a vehicle on its correct side of the road would constitute dangerous driving, but since then the white line has been extended, in many cases unjustifiably, and is to be seen in the centre of many perfectly straight and perfectly safe roads. If its use extends still farther, and these law cases are accepted as precedents, it will mean that motorists will have to wait until they can find a bit of road without the white line before they can pass a horse-drawn



A GROSS BREACH OF AN ELEMENTARY CANON OF ROAD SENSE.

Two cars left unattended on a bend, so as to force out all overtaking traffic onto the wrong side of the road, on a blind corner. In the event of an accident, the driver of an overtaking vehicle would probably be held responsible, although his course of action would have been forced upon him.

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INDIAN AND EASTERN MOTORS,
July, 1927

The Garage Man Knows

that easy starting is largely a question of using the right oil—and the right oil is—

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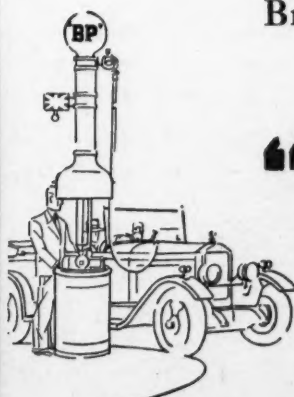
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The British Petrol

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vehicle or any other slow mover that may be in front of them. If ever there was a case that needed investigation by the motor organisations, surely this is one!

A somewhat similar abuse has been seen in connection with the erection of danger signs where no danger exists. So far no legal significance has been attached to these danger signs, but this white line incident constitutes a precedent which might easily be extended to the danger signs, and the extension is a possibility that needs to be watched and guarded against most carefully.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

IF a car travelling along a road stops suddenly and is crashed into from behind by a car that was following, whose is the responsibility for the collision? This is a question that must have intrigued most drivers at some time or other. The various authorities whose concern it is to look after regulations for road traffic have issued and recommended a code of signals, one of which is to indicate to the following driver the intention to stop or slow down a car, but such signals have no more solid foundation than a recommendation. They are not backed by legal force and although failure to give the signal might conceivably be interpreted in some courts of law as negligence, yet such failure is not an offence in itself.

One of the first principles of the rules of the road, even though it be an unwritten principle, is that the responsibility for a collision rests with the overtaking and not with the overtaken vehicle. It would seem from this that the driver of the first car with a clear road ahead of him may stop as suddenly as he likes without giving warning, but with the knowledge that he is immune from responsibility for any collision. In practice, however, this is obviously not the intention of the

law, nor is it likely to receive unqualified endorsement in any legal proceedings that might be instituted. The placing of the onus of the responsibility with the driver of the overtaking vehicle needs the qualification that the driver ahead shall use reasonable care and show reasonable consideration to others in the handling of his car, but the whole question is one of the many dealing with the use of the roads on which the precise legal position is anything but clear and straightforward.

OVERTAKING AND REAR LIGHTING.

The question has a bearing on that common subject for discussion, the universal rear light. It is generally urged by those who contend that universal rear lighting is neither necessary nor desirable, that if the fitting of red lights were made compulsory by law on all road-using vehicles, it would place the onus of responsibility for being run into from behind on the driver of a vehicle that was not displaying its rear light. This argument is invariably brought up by protagonists for the cyclists wherever their rear lights are being discussed. They say that at present absence of the rear light indicates that the driver of the overtaking vehicle must make it his business to ascertain whether the road ahead is clear, but that if universal rear lighting were made compulsory by law he would be partially absolved from this responsibility. That the argument is entirely wrong was proved by a case in the courts not long ago.

Dazzled by the lights of an approaching car, the driver of a car on his correct side of the road crashed into the rear of a lorry that had no rear light, and he thought that as rear lighting of the lorry was required by law, he was not only absolved from responsibility for the collision, but was entitled to damages against the owner or driver of the lorry. It was, however, decided in the courts that the driver of the car was entirely to blame for

the collision, even though the lorry was breaking the law in having no rear light. It would seem, therefore, that whatever the circumstances the responsibility for collision does rest with the overtaking vehicle, but the position opens many abuses and many injustices, for occasions frequently arise when the driver of the following vehicle is simply forced into collision with the one in front of him through its sudden and unannounced stop.

LEX.

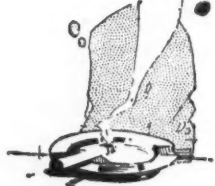
ON CLEANING A CAR.

THE chief ingredient required for the efficient cleaning of a motor car is plenty of elbow grease, and no amount of propaganda on behalf of patent preparations will alter this simple fact, though it often has gone a long way towards hiding it. Nevertheless, some of the special preparations on the market to help in the unpleasant task of car cleaning do manage to justify their existence, and some of them are, indeed, highly esteemed by users who do not imagine that a fanciful name is an adequate substitute for manual labour.

Of these patent preparations, one of the best we have yet encountered has recently been put on the market by the well known firm of Reckitts. No claim is made for Karpol, as the substance is called, that gives the user any idea that the stuff will do its job unaided, and he is plainly told in the directions that the Karpol must be rubbed on to the car with one cloth and then polished off with another, a small area of body surface being tackled at a time. We have found the results of an intelligent, if not too conscientious, application of Karpol surprisingly pleasing.

One of the special features of this new cleaner is that, unlike most others, it may be used on a really dirty car—it is not necessary that the car should first be washed and polished in the ordinary watery way.

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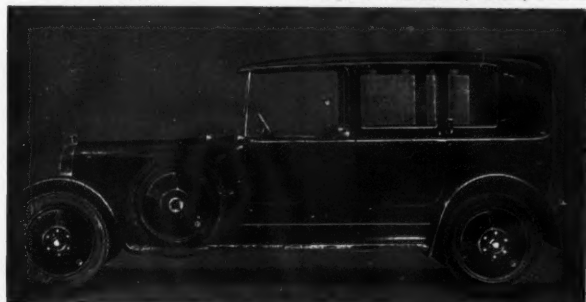
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AN OWNER'S OPINION

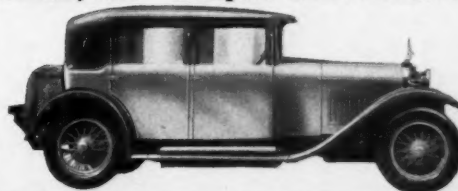
31st May, 1927.
I am amazed at the flexibility of the car, light steering, suspension, braking power and absence of vibrations in this 16/50 h.p. six cylinder. The car is a perfect enjoyment to drive and control. As I have been driving cars practically every day since 1900, I thought my appreciation might be of some interest to you. I must say that unless you drive the car, no description can give you an exact comprehension of its extraordinary qualities.

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When Youth was in its prime,
Life—the path that lay before us,
Life—the hill we had to climb."*

This well-known baritone song is a general favourite everywhere. The words are by Leslie Cooke and the music by Percy Elliott, and it is only too true that none of us realise the path that lies before us when we set out in life, but certainly a good mate will lighten the load.

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Walking Up Partridges

ALTHOUGH the walking-up method of shooting partridges is not now practised to the same extent as in bygone years—driving tactics being more popular—there are still a large number of sportsmen who not only find the old-fashioned way easier to manage, but also derive more pleasure from it; they prefer the interest of circumventing the quarry to the more difficult test of marksmanship which a driven partridge offers.

But in order to obtain the full amount of enjoyment from a walking-up day, it is essential that the plan of campaign is arranged with forethought, and that the guests should be guns who are willing to co-operate in making the best of every opportunity, and recognise the fact that good "team work" is particularly desirable.

As the object of a walking-up day is to enjoy congenial companionship and the interest created by the outwitting of the quarry, the size of the bag should be a secondary consideration; restraint is more desirable than competitive eagerness—particularly this year, when the supply of partridges is likely to be short—and a host will appreciate the thoughtfulness of the gun who endeavours to select the old birds to shoot at, leaving the more virile and less pugnacious young partridges as a breeding stock to replenish the population in the following year.

The wise host will arrange the plans for the day with his keeper, and instruct the latter to walk at the opposite end of the line to which he (the host) intends to go; in this way the shouting of directions and signalling are avoided, for the guns have a "commander" at each end of the line.

Under the usual circumstances it is a mistake to let the guns walk close to each other, for not only does a close formation result in the same covey being fired at by two (and sometimes even three) guns simultaneously—with consequent "massacre"—but the threat of the advance of a "massed formation" will generally make the partridges get up wild and only offer those extreme-range shots which result in many wounded birds.

If the guns walk about thirty yards apart—with a man to carry the game equidistant between them—the partridges not only sit closer, but, when they do get up, will probably scatter (and so avoid the possibility of "browning"), and often offer quite interesting swinging shots as they curl back over the line of guns. The isolated birds of a scattered covey will then sit very close and can be approached with facility—if the supply of partridges warrants the destruction of a large number in this way.

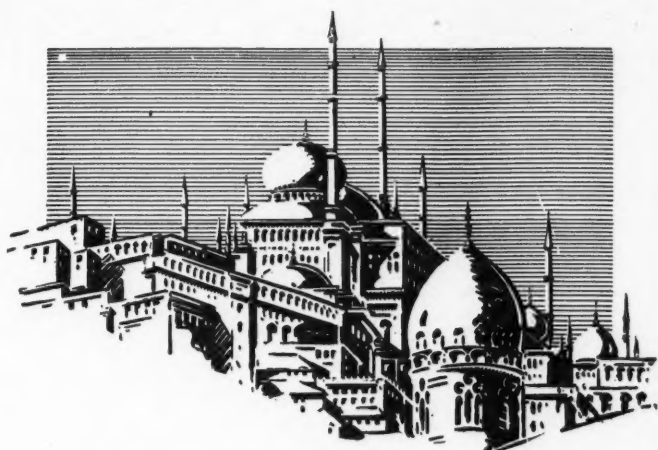
When a big area of ground has to be covered, much wasted energy can be saved if a keeper (or odd man who knows the shoot well) is instructed to act as a marker. This individual can stand on various promontories at different periods and watch the direction in which coveys (that have been put up) go—often marking the actual settling place—and can then advise his master accordingly. Furthermore, this watcher can mark the flight, or fall, of birds that have been wounded but carry on—thus the latter can be found and killed, and suffering prevented.

If a gun is the owner of a wild retriever, he should have his animal led by an assistant during a walking-up day's shooting—it is dangerous for a shooter to have a dog tied to his person if the animal is likely to run in and jerk him off his balance—and the canine assistant (?) must only be allowed to range at large over ground that has been previously walked. The most satisfactory way of controlling a really wild gun-dog on a shooting day is to leave it at home in its own kennel!

When a properly trained retriever is working, the men who are carrying the dead game should stand well clear of the approximate fall of the bird—it will further assist if the dead game is held well up in the air—for otherwise the scent of the quarry is entirely swamped by the stronger smell of the collection in the "bag."

It may be necessary on certain occasions for the line of guns to walk in irregular formation for the purpose of influencing the flight of coveys which may be put up; thus when a beat along a boundary is being made, the gun at the outside end of the line will have to be well forward. But early in the season, if the partridges are sitting very close, it will be found more satisfactory, when walking thick cover, if the whole line walks *en echelon* rather than with the boundary gun alone in advance, for the partridges will often allow a single forward gun to pass, and then slip out behind him and over the boundary. The *en echelon* formation is also safer, for an "over concentrated" gun may, in a moment of aberration, shoot towards a single forward flank gun; but if the whole line has a regular progressive slope, even an excited foreigner must realise that a shot towards that particular flank is dangerous.

On some shoots, where driving has been practised for many years, or when there is an absence of good holding cover—it may be found that the birds continually get up before the guns approach within range. This difficulty can often be overcome by the whole line advancing in arc formation; thus a covey of partridges, seeing their escape to the sides prevented, will sit close until the middle of the arc approaches. The centre guns are then probably near enough to get a shot, and if the partridges break out to a flank, opportunities will be given to some of the other shooters.



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EGYPT

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A PRIZE-FIGHTER BURIED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A PRIZE FIGHTER buried in Westminster Abbey! Can this be true? The pugilist in question is no other than Jack Broughton, who is often described as the founder of the British School of Boxing. "Broughton's Rules" were long held sacred in the prize-ring, and are still regarded as the alphabet of pugilistic law.

From
LONDON STORIES
OLD AND NEW
Written and Edited by
JOHN O' LONDON
TWO SHILLINGS

On sale everywhere, or by post 2/3 from the Publishers, Geo. Newnes, Ltd., 8/11, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

As summer weather has so far failed to reach England, it is yet possible that we may have a hot period in late autumn. Should this happen, the partridges are likely to spend most of the day in the welcome shade of a hedgerow, and many coveys may be missed by a shooting party which neglects to "draw" these attractive corners.

Hot or muggy and wet weather is sometimes responsible for the spoiling of a lot of dead game, and the experienced host—

when the shoot is far distant from home and the welcome protection of a larder is not available—will take precautions to keep the "bag" cool. Thus partridges should be carried in a hanging game carrier and never put in a bag; at lunch-time they should be hung in the shade and exposed to the wind, and each bird should be hung by the leg, as this makes the feathers fluff out and enables the air to penetrate to the flesh.

MIDDLE WALLOP.

GUN-CASE ACCESSORIES

THE small accessories of gun-cases are really rather remarkable pieces of work, but in these modern days they show a deplorable falling off in finish. For practical purposes they are doubtless as good or better than their forerunners, but they lack just that little touch of delicate hand-workmanship that makes old-fashioned fittings such pleasant little trifles.

The old muzzle-loading sporting rifle case or, even better, the breech-loading rifles of the early 'seventies show, perhaps, the widest variety of fittings, for in those days ammunition was not easily come by abroad and you carried a small reloading plant with you. This reloading gear is obsolete nowadays, and in any case it is almost impossible for the amateur to reload smokeless powder and cupro-nickel or steel jacketed bullets with any approach to reliability. Nevertheless, many gun-case fittings of the past are approaching the stage when they become curios worth collecting, and year by year they become rarer.

The old powder-flasks were made of beaten copper often embossed with a sporting design. Among these the French ones are often possessed of decided artistic merit, though it must be admitted that English designs are seldom more than typical of their period. In the days when they were used they were blackened or dulled, but, promoted from obsolescence to the curio world, they are best polished bright, when they form extremely pleasant pieces of minor brass and copper ware. Occasionally one finds them in pewter or white metal, but these are extremely rare, and the rarest of all are those made of light translucent horn.

The old shot chargers made of oval, bright polished steel, some of them barrel-shaped and double-ended for double guns, are delightful specimens of late eighteenth century steel work. Later they gave place to the shot belt with a charge-measuring device at its mouth. The nipple boxes of turned lignum vitæ or ivory, the rosewood handled nipple keys and turn screws, all these show a delightful finish and a selection of good material all too rare nowadays. Pewter or white metal cap magazines for swiftly capping a nipple are now distinct rarities, and the old main-spring cramps used when taking the locks to pieces for cleaning were often delightful pieces of steelwork with curiously fretted and curved thumb-plates to the hand screws.

All these have little use to-day, but the cleaning apparatus of an older period is still astonishingly useful in the gunroom. I have accumulated a variety of "bits and pieces" which still have some use and always have a pleasant interest of their own. They have turned rosewood handles or little touches of inlaid ivory on their ebony. Some of the old things like nipple keys for hammer guns are no longer useful, but, on the other hand, I have two delightful short-handled polishing affairs meant for cleaning the chamber and the cone of guns. This is where cleaning is really most needed, and I attach particular value to these obsolete but extremely useful affairs. In the same way,

I like my range of turn screws (you never mention the word "screwdriver" in the hearing of a gunsmith, or he thinks you mean a hammer!); the old ones are good steel and beautifully mounted—modern ones are, as a rule, rather soft.

Among more modern devices, the shot-gun "pull-through" is a pearl of price, for it brushes, cleans and oils all in one and takes no space in the case you use in the field. Then there is the Tomlinson cleaner, a spring-sided device of brass wire gauze on pads. It is the best of all for moving leading from an old, rather worn barrel, for it cleans without scratching and is far more effective than the old wire scratch brush. Extractors I have seldom use for, but I always carry an extractor and whistle tool attached to a ring of the cartridge-bag sling, for it is a device which may have utility on occasion, though my experience is that, when a wet cartridge case jams, it stays put, and no rim projects for one to grip with even the most ingenious of extractors.

In a drawer lie unused a bird-killer guillotine device and a contraption for drawing lots for places, a number of nice square pewter oil-bottles, and a wealth of jags, scratch brushes, oil mops and fittings of different bores. They are kept in the trustful belief that they will "come in handy some day": they never do! But once a year I sort them over and reflect upon their potential utility. In the same way the nice brass turnover machine, the decapper and the set of funnels and loading tools occupy useful space at the bottom of the cabinet. They are pleasant ingenuities, nice to look upon—but, having loaded many experimental cartridges in my youth, I now feel their attraction less.

Out in the country old stuff is still in use. There are, perhaps, few muzzle-loaders used seriously for sport, but they are still sold by country ironmongers for crow-scaring. But only a week or two ago, when an old coast gunner was showing me his punt gun gear, laid up till he gets it out toward Christmastide, I saw two vast old powder-horns—not flasks, but proper powder-horns.

These were big cows' horns stopped at the base with wooden discs well tarred and parchmented into place. The disc was pierced with a wooden peg for filling, and the narrow end of the horn was screwed and topped with a bone ferrule. They were old Navy powder-horns, the kind used in Nelson's day for priming the touch-holes of the old ships' guns. Yet here they were, still in regular use as accompaniments to a long muzzle-loading punt gun which must have been converted in the dark ages from flintlock to percussion.

There is no museum of sporting gear or even sporting prints, and though here and there we find individual pieces which tell us what type of guns our ancestors used for sport, the accessories have vanished. Angling curiosities are in even worse case, for I can call to mind no museum which would show us the type of reel that Izaak Walton used. Sporting gear, it would seem, wears out its life in honourable activity, but it is astonishing how it has all melted away.

H. B. C. P.





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DAIRY EQUIPMENT

THE DEMANDS OF THE NEW LEGISLATION.

IT is now nearly a year since the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, came into operation, but many producers are still somewhat uncertain as to what new responsibilities and duties have been placed upon their shoulders. It is fair to say, at the outset, that the apprehensions felt by some have not so far been realised, and it is to be hoped that the sanitary authorities, in whose hands lie the enforcement and execution of the Order, will continue to interpret their new duties in a practical and commonsense manner. They have certainly shown every indication of desiring to do so. The special courses provided for them at farm institutions have been well attended, and have enabled them to learn something of the fundamental principles and the practical difficulties underlying the production of clean milk.

The milk producer has surely more than his fair share of worries and difficulties to contend with. Not only has he got the ordinary farm hazards of crop growing, the weather, illness, death and fertility of his stock, but he is now hemmed in on every side with rules and regulations, failure to comply with which entails heavy legal penalties. Already he was liable to prosecution if his milk fell below the legal standard in fats or solids-not-fat, in spite of the fact that milk of such a quality will often be produced by healthy and well fed cows. A recent Order has made him liable if he fails to notify certain signs of ill-health in his cows, a perfectly right and proper safeguard to the consumer, but one which, nevertheless, means additional responsibility. And now the new Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 carries legislative control to every process of cowshed and dairy, and it is important that we should realise what the law can now enforce.

Cowsheds, the Order states, must be provided "with a sufficient number of windows or other openings suitably placed and communicating directly with the external air." Ventilation must be sufficient to keep the air "in a fresh and wholesome condition." Lamps and other means of artificial lighting must allow of milking being carried out in "a good and proper light." A suitable and adequate water supply must be available, and vessels used for conveyance and storage of water must be periodically cleansed. Milk must not be kept in any place where it is likely to be contaminated or infected, and must be protected from dust, dirt and flies. All persons engaged in milking or handling milk must keep themselves and their clothes in a cleanly condition, and must not be suffering from any infectious disease, nor have been exposed to any infectious disease among their household. All vessels and appliances used for milk must be kept thoroughly clean and scalded with boiling water or steam after use: they may not be used for any other article except milk.

After these comprehensive regulations, contained in Parts I to V of the Order, there follow in Part VI special provisions for cowkeepers, and these we must set forth in greater detail, for a strict interpretation of them would affect a very large number of producers. Every cowkeeper, says the Order, shall keep his cowshed reasonably clean and sweet, shall limewash or disinfect it at least twice a year, shall remove dung daily and shall not place dung where it would "render uncleanly the access to the shed or milk-room." Milking shall be carried out in good and proper light, night and morning, and before milking all dirt in or around the flanks, udder and teats of each cow shall be removed, and the udder and teats shall be cleaned by being thoroughly rubbed with a clean damp cloth. The hands of the milker shall be washed before milking and kept clean, free from contamination and, as far as practicable, dry. Milk shall be removed from the shed as soon as possible. No dry bedding or other dusty material shall be moved within half an hour before milking commences, except so far as may be necessary for the removal of dung. Milk must be cooled immediately to a temperature within 5° F. of that of the water available for cooling.

The provision relating to floors of cowsheds we quote in full: "Every cowkeeper shall cause the floor of any cowshed in his occupation to be constructed of such material and in such manner as to render it practicable to remove all liquid matter which may fall thereon, and he shall cause such cowshed to be provided with channels of rendered concrete or other durable and impervious material so constructed as to prevent as far as reasonably practicable the soiling of the cows and so as to receive all such liquid matter and to convey it to a suitable drain or other place of disposal outside such cowshed."

Now, few will deny that all these regulations, which we have endeavoured to summarise above, describe the conditions under which milk ought to be produced. It is reasonable that the consuming public should be safeguarded, and increased confidence on their part will, doubtless, in time react to the benefit of the consumer. It is clear, however, that in many cases the proper fulfilment of what are now legal requirements must entail additional expense to the producer both in labour, and more particularly in equipment and structural alterations and adjustments. No longer can any building, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated and devoid of proper flooring serve for a cowshed: the occupier is liable to receive notice from the local sanitary authority to

carry out alterations to make his building fulfil the conditions of the Order. In the case of lighting, ventilation and water supply, eighteen months' grace is allowed after the service of a notice, but in the case of alterations being demanded to floorings or drainage, no such notice may be given until April 1st, 1928.

The effect of these developments will certainly be to turn the attention of all milk producers to the better equipment of their cowsheds and dairies. A great lead has been given in this direction by the producers of graded milk. In almost every district is to be found one or more pioneers of the clean milk movement, and their enterprise has had a very definite educational value, quite apart from the value to the community of an improved milk supply.

Producers have been able to see for themselves the advantages of airy, light, well ventilated sheds, with hygienic fittings and floorings, adequate cooling facilities and equipment, and, above all, care and attention to cleanliness on the part of all those concerned. One cannot pretend that these ideals can be reached without additional expense: they cannot. But, on the other hand, one must look ahead. It is doubtful if even the present market can be maintained for milk produced under bad conditions. The whole aim of dairy farming in England must be towards a better demand for a better article: this is the only hope for a better price. Milking machines and other mechanical devices may make possible some reduction in costs. But in the main, salvation must come from increased demand, and to achieve this the milk producer of the future will have to attain to the same standard of cleanliness and efficiency as has been reached by the manufacturer of other articles of food. The transition stage, as always, is difficult and bears with hardship on many individuals, more particularly at a time when normal production can scarce be carried on at a profit. It is to be hoped that neither the authorities, the distributing trade, nor the public will withhold their encouragement from the producer who endeavours to produce his milk—in a classic phrase—every day and in every way, better and better.

THE SELECTION OF MILCH CATTLE

It is now recognised that the work of milk-recording societies is doing much to increase the output of milk from our herds, by reason of the information which is conveyed to breeders as to which are the most profitable cows. In consequence of this, there is considerable reliance now being placed upon milk records in the selection of dairy cows, and particularly when animals have a milk-recorded ancestry. In the early years of the milk-recording movement, too much emphasis was occasionally placed on the value of a single individual record, but breeders are now growing accustomed to assessing milk-yielding performances along better understood lines. It is conceivable, and indeed, it has been quite common, that a cow might yield a desirable quantity of milk in a milk-recording year, yet her capacity for breeding good milking daughters may be very poor. If it is known that a cow comes from a high yielding strain, however, and her own performances at the pail are good, then it is highly probable that, provided a good mating is made, her daughters will inherit her own good yielding qualities.

Studies of yields among Friesians and Jerseys in the United States have indicated that the records of the dam are of considerable value in estimating both the quantitative and qualitative milk production of the daughters. Similarly the yields of cows are a valuable aid for determining the records of her full sister. Yet, again, where a sire is used from an unknown line of breeding, so far as milk and butter fat records are concerned, the records of his full sister can step into the breach and serve as indicators of merit.

THE PIG-BREEDERS' ANNUAL.

The seventh volume of the *Pig Breeders' Annual* has made its appearance, and, like its predecessors, it maintains the high standard of the series and is full of material which will prove of value to all who are interested in pig husbandry. There is much to be said for the educational work which breed societies have undertaken, but few breed societies are in a better position than the National Pig Breeders' Association, who are responsible for the publication of this *Annual*. With four long-established breeds sheltering under its wings, and including the types which, without question, are the most popular throughout the pig-breeding world, the N.P.B.A. is probably in a unique position, and, as such, is using the facilities which it possesses for enlightening all who are trying to make a livelihood from pork or bacon. The days of extolling the merits of Large White, Middle White, Tamworth and Berkshire pigs have not by any means passed, but their performances are usually so consistent in their respective spheres that, in a large measure, they receive publicity without effort. Hence one can read through this *Annual*, knowing that a wider purpose is served than that of mere propaganda, and many of the most authoritative breeders and scientists have contributed articles which seek to advance knowledge and to place in the possession of breeders the latest information on the many aspects of pig production.

Great interest is now being taken in pig testing stations and the recording of data which is likely to help breeders in their object of capturing the bacon market for this country. A most authoritative survey of this question is included by Mr. H. R. Davidson of the School of Agriculture at Cambridge, who has closely observed the pig industry on the Continent, and by Mr. A. D. Buchanan Smith of Edinburgh. The volume can be obtained from 92, Gower Street, W.C.1, price 2s. 11d., post free.



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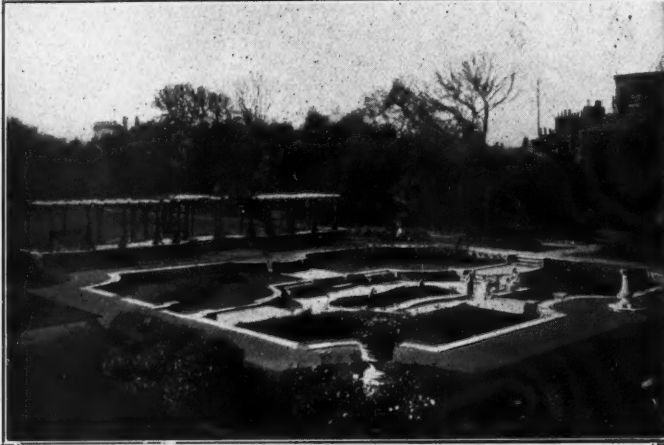


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SOME POINTS IN GARDEN DESIGN



SIMPLE YET EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF FLAT GROUND IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO BUILDINGS.

THERE are two methods of designing a garden. The first might be called the architectural method: you say that you must have a rose garden, a paved garden, a herbaceous border, a rose garden and a shrubbery. You then look at the plan of the ground at your disposal and think that one kind of garden will look pleasant in front of your house, another in the left-hand corner, and so on. It is only when the positions are settled that you consider the question of plants. The other way is to design your garden to suit your preferences in flowers. Suppose that you have a predilection for alpinas, and love azaleas and old-fashioned flowers. You then examine your ground and decide what soil and situation will suit your rock garden, where your azaleas will look their best, and the most suitable positions for your old-fashioned flowers. The design of your garden will be evolved slowly and gradually. It may be that the result will not satisfy the meticulous eye of an architect, but you will have the happy feeling that you are doing the best for your plants.

Both methods have their advantages, but it depends on what kind of a gardener you are which method you choose. If you like formal gardens and admire the result of masses of colour set out in rather a formal array, the former method is the one to choose. On the other hand, if you are interested in the plants themselves and in watching them grow, your best plan is to suit your garden to your plants. Whether you have your garden designed for you by a landscape gardener or do the work yourself,

you must have a clear idea in your head which method you are going to use. Above all, you must be certain of the kind of garden you want before any work is started. Any designer will tell you that it is infinitely easier to design a garden in new ground than to alter and redesign a garden that is either in being or on which the construction is under way. Many mistakes are made from the sole reason that the plans are altered while the garden is under construction, and it is mistakes of this kind that are the most difficult to rectify. If you feel that you have no aptitude for garden design or have no decided preferences, it will pay you to get the work done under the direction of a professional designer.

It is always important to make use of any natural features whose beauty will enhance the appearance of your garden. Much can be made of a bank, and still more of water. Uneven ground should not be levelled unless there is some special object in view, such as getting a level lawn in front of the house, or enlarging a vista. Existing trees are also useful in a garden, particularly in ground that is flat and uninteresting; they help to break the lines of vision and give a feeling of dignity and age to the garden. But too many trees give a sensation of oppression, especially if they are too near the house. Some people have a horror of cutting down timber, but too many trees give too much shade for most garden plants and tend to sour the soil in their vicinity.

Old-fashioned gardeners will give you the sage advice to use turf when in doubt. This advice should be obvious. Lawn



A WELL BALANCED FORMAL GARDEN.

gives expanse to all gardens, and this is particularly the case when it is near the house. A show can be made in a bed the first year of making, but good turf takes at least two years to form. Therefore, it is as well to start work towards the limits of your garden and work inwards towards the house. All that cannot be completed at once can be sown in grass, and your garden will have a finished appearance. Thus, if more additions to flower space are required afterwards, these can be cut out of the lawn without interfering with the beauty of the existing garden. There is a further advantage in this method, as ornamental trees and shrubs which are often grown towards the confines of the garden are planted first, and so come to flowering size all the sooner.

Paths are much more important than most beginners imagine. Primarily they should exist as a means for getting quickly and easily from the house to the garden, or from one part of the garden to another. Therefore, they should be made as direct as possible. Some gardeners are fond of using paths as the only viewpoints in the garden.



AN ATTRACTIVE VISTA AT THE END OF A GARDEN.

This is a mistake, as, unless the path is very wide, tall plants growing in a bed or border next the path cannot be viewed at a distance sufficient to get a full view of their beauty. In a rock garden or other positions where dwarf plants are grown, a number of paths is not only permissible, but advisable if the plants are to be thoroughly examined; but where large plants are grown or the heights are graded, as in some herbaceous borders, too many paths are unnecessary. Another point in the main paths is to see that they are sufficiently wide for two people to walk abreast on them. It is annoying to have to talk over your shoulder when showing a visitor your garden.

Finally, have the design of your garden as simple as possible. A fussy garden is not only tiresome to the eye, but is more difficult to keep up, an important point when cost of upkeep is so heavy. Wide vistas from the house are always pleasant, and these should be so arranged that they can be seen clearly from the windows of the house.

Further articles on this important subject will appear within the next few weeks.

THE HERBACEOUS BORDER

IF there is one part of the garden more than another which causes the keen amateur gardener more worry and trouble at different seasons of the year, it is that section devoted to the herbaceous border. At no time in its life must the gardener cease in his attentions to the plants and to the general upkeep of the border. But it is during the autumn when the main duties connected with herbaceous gardening fall to be carried out. Planting time has come round again and with it comes the hunt through the different nurserymen's catalogues to find this or that plant which should just fill the bill for a particular part of the border, so that it will fit into the general colour scheme next year. It is now, also, when the experience gained during the past summer season, together with ideas gleaned from visits to the gardens of friends, can be put into practical effect. The necessary re-arrangement and renovation work can all be undertaken during the next few weeks. The sooner a start is made the better, since it is advisable to take advantage of any mild and open weather during the next few

weeks and also the warm condition of the ground. As the soil has not lost all its summer warmth it is in excellent condition for carrying out transplanting and also fresh planting. The plants placed in their new positions now will settle themselves quickly, and be well established before the onset of really hard wintry conditions. Moreover, an early start means that more time can be devoted to the work.

Never attempt to overcrowd the plants, even although there appear large gaps at the time of planting. These will fill up as the plants mature. Select your subjects with care, with due regard to their colour, height and period of flowering, and plant them in bold clumps. The desired patches of colour which it is the aim of a herbaceous border to produce are thus obtained. It is best to restrict oneself in planting to a few subjects, and to let them be present in quantity rather than attempt to include only one or two representatives of almost every herbaceous perennial, and aim at variety. By the latter method of planting a patchwork is achieved which has neither beauty nor colour to commend it.

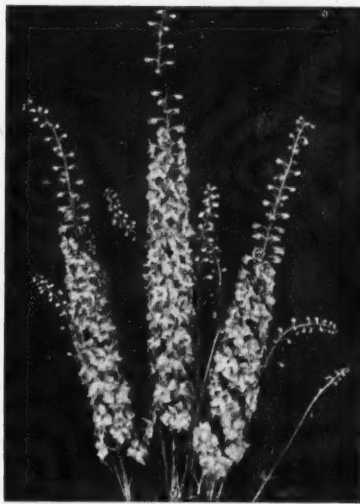
The type of border is also important. It may be a border of strictly perennial herbaceous plants, all summer and autumn flowering, or, again, bulbs may have been planted for a spring display, with annuals sown in their place to provide colour during the summer in the gaps. Another alternative which is now gaining in popularity is the mixed border, where sections of the border are devoted to different subjects, while an attempt is made to coagulate the whole into a balanced and artistic design. Flowering shrubs, even one or two small trees, roses, true herbaceous perennials, annuals and bulbous plants can all be employed. With a skilfully arranged mixed border the monotonous repetition of plants is avoided, while the border retains interest and beauty from early spring until late autumn. This type of border is more difficult of successful attainment, but it is the one at which to try one's hand. It allows scope for one's gardening knowledge, while it admits of less formal treatment and a greater variety of plants.

Not only must the clumps of the individual sorts, say, six of each kind or variety, be arranged with due regard to a harmonious colour blending, which is, after all, a matter of personal taste, but it is even more important, from a cultural point of view, to see that the plants are spaced properly and situated entirely according to the height each will attain when it is mature. If



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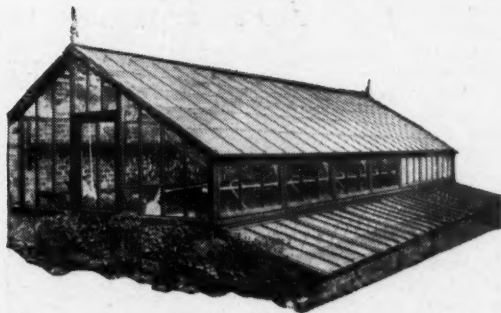
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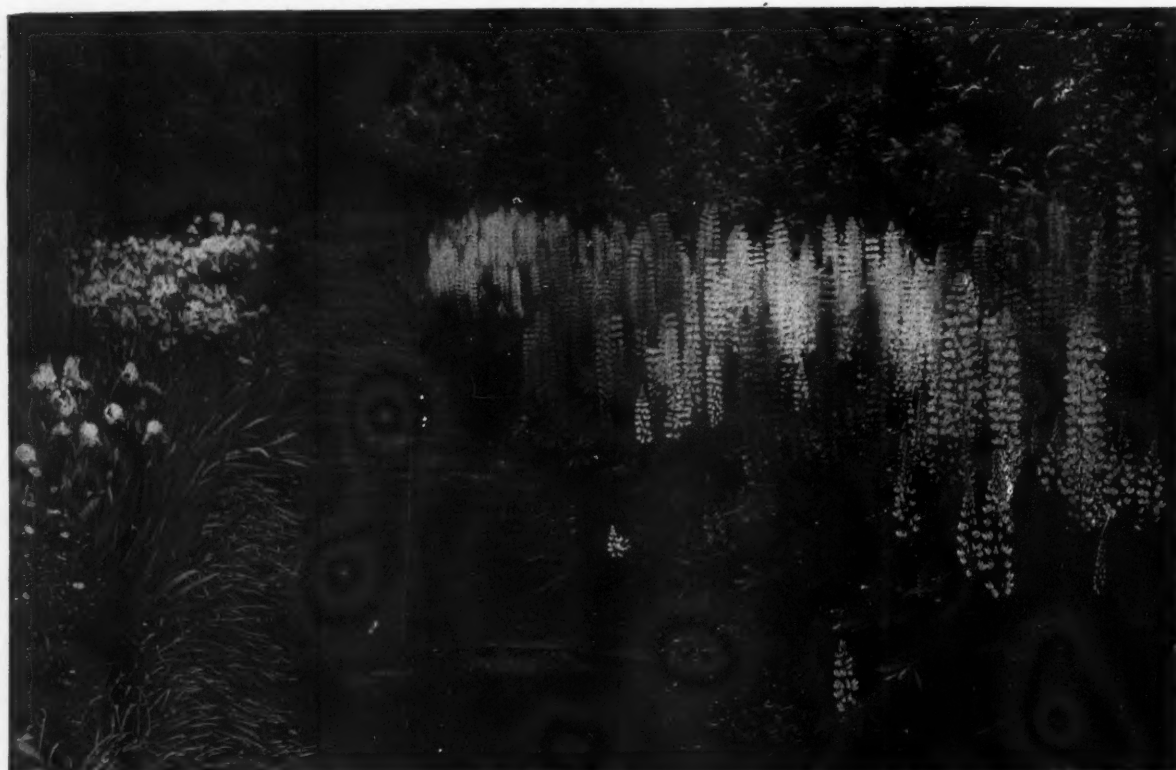
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the habit or ultimate height of a plant is not known when it is purchased, make a point of ascertaining such before planting it. Low-growing plants of dwarf cushion habit or trailing habit may be employed for the edging, but rampant growers should be avoided as they present an untidy and straggly appearance. From the edging, work up gradually from those plants of a foot high to the inmates of the rear rank, which will consist of the giants 6ft. and 7ft. tall. There is no need to adhere strictly to rigid levels running the length of the border. Vary the height to avoid monotony, but the main point is to avoid planting a taller-growing plant in front of one dwarfer in stature. It is a waste of good plants, besides being bad culture. It is difficult to advise the beginner in this direction, but the idea is to let the plant clumps run in drifts with no hard and fast line between each. For example, lilies and peonies look very well together, but apart from their beauty, their close planting is culturally correct. The peonies may be planted close by the lily bulbs and the lily stems allowed to push their way through the floppy but handsome foliage of the peonies. In this example there will be no harsh or crude lines either in the formation or the colouring, nor will there be any error in height. But the amateur must learn from experience, either his own or from that of others, and benefit thereby. No definite rules can be laid down and it is better to follow one's own ideas as much as possible. No matter the mistakes that may be made through planning and planting with a faltering hand, the border will provide more pleasure to the owner if it has been arranged according to his own ideas. On colour harmonies and effects I offer no advice. Everyone sees and judges colour in the garden through different eyes and according to different standards. It is sufficient to say that an artistic and harmonious blending is desirable with no harsh contrasts which shout at one when looking over the border.

These factors to success, just considered, are subsidiary to the basic necessity of thorough preparation of the soil. It may seem unnecessary to dwell on this dull aspect, but it is all-important. Plants will never thrive in a soil which is never cared for. Deep digging is essential and manuring almost every year beneficial. The plants themselves require attention in the way of division and transplanting, otherwise the growth will become a tangled mass. Division, moreover, stimulates flower production and makes for cleanliness. When dividing, always discard the centre of the plant and transplant the virile outside portions.

The next point to consider is the selection of plants to fill the border once the type has been decided upon. If a few trees are to be included as a background, thorns, flowering cherries, dogwoods, lilacs, spiræas, ceanothus and others can be used; while for shrubs, one or two berberis species, a cotoneaster, a deutzia, low-growing heaths, one or two varieties of cistus, or helianthemums, santolina, or, again, a rhododendron, if the soil is not limy. The choice is infinite. Shrubs like cistus, helianthemum and santolina look most effective if given prominent positions in the forefront of the border. Bulbous and tuberous rooted plants present a wide choice. All the spring-flowering bulbs may be included, certainly the tulip; while anemones (not forgetting the brilliant *A. fulgens*), dog's-tooth violets, fritillarias, gladioli, irises, montbretias, lilies and so on are all worthy of inclusion. Rambler roses almost certainly demand a position on poles placed throughout the length of the border, while clematis may also be introduced somewhere. Annuals are all suitable for sowing in gaps in the border in April. They provide a riot of colour during July and August, when some of the earlier subjects are going over. There is a wide variety to call upon. When it comes to perennials, the selection of varieties almost becomes an



THE COOL END OF A BORDER.

impossible task. I advise readers to consult the up-to-date catalogues of all our leading growers, and to pore over these with a discerning eye both to the pocket and the material. Many of our herbaceous perennials have undergone distinct improvement during recent years, and I strongly advise those who are contemplating planting or re-arranging their border this coming autumn to grow the newer varieties. They are not expensive as new varieties go and the majority are well worth obtaining.

Delphiniums and lupins must have a place in every border. Among the former, varieties of the two distinct types should be represented—the brilliant Blackmore strain, perfected by Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon of Bath, and the taller Wrexham sorts, with tapering flowering spikes, grown by Messrs. Hewitts of Birmingham. A good selection of delphiniums might include, of the Wrexhams, Monarch of Wales, Violet Queen and Joy Bells, and of the Blackmore strain, Mrs. Foster Cunliffe, The Bishop, Lord Derby, Sir Douglas Haig and Millicent Blackmore.

Many prominent names are connected with lupins, and the strains are best known under such titles as the Harkness lupins, Downer's lupins or Waterer's lupins. The shades of colour among lupins at the present day are beyond description. When grown in groups of one colour, the result is barbaric in its splendour. Downer's Delight is a fine lupin worthy of a place in every border, while others to include are Waterer's Sunshine, a good yellow; Penelope, a bluey mauve; Opal, of a rich opal blue; and the quaintly marked but attractive Chocolate Soldier. These will provide a rich variety of colour in the border.

A few of the newer herbaceous peonies must have a corner, and some of the excellent varieties raised by Messrs. Kelways or by Messrs. Artindale, should be given consideration. The varieties with large double flowers in all gradations of pink and white and crimson set off by the handsome foliage, add beauty to the border in June, and while out of flower they are not only decorative, but also useful in providing shade to dwarfer growers and especially to lily bulbs.

Phloxes and asters are necessary to carry on the display during August, September and even well into October. There are any number to choose from in each case, and I advise intending planters to consult catalogues. There is one Michaelmas daisy which stands apart from the mass. It may be because it appeals to me, but no matter, I give its name. It is the handsome Barr's Pink, a splendid grower with magnificent large daisy flowers of a rich pink, an uncommon colour among perennial asters. Three other of my favourites are Little Boy Blue and Little Pink Lady, a happy pair, and the new Queen Mary.



A MIXED BORDER OF SHRUBS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

For the height of summer, from early June on until mid-August, the gaillardias (including the brilliant new variety, Tangerine, offered by Messrs. Allens), the erigerons, heleniums (of which Crimson Beauty and Riverton Gem are two good sorts), *Anchusa italica*, echinops (the stately blue globe thistle), *Sidalcea*, the achilleas, the *Campanulas persicifolia* and *pyramidalis*, the sunflowers, the coreopsis, the Shasta daisy, salvias, galegas, the aconitums, *Lobelia cardinalis*, the perennial pea (*Lathyrus latifolius*), *solidago* (the golden rod), the common valerian, the Oriental poppies, and a hundred and one others should all be given a place. These are sufficient to form the basis of the border.

For those who wish to add further, I would suggest the glorious torch lily (*Kniphofias*) in a few of its striking varieties, such as *Etna*; the giant eremuri, such as *robustus* or *himalaicus*; *Hyacinthus candicans*; *hemerocallis* (the day lily) and lilies in variety. Groups of *polyanthus*, drifts of pinks, violas or scarlet *potentillas* can equally well be introduced with advantage.

Many of the annuals will make a decorative edging and should be sown in clumps at intervals, for example: the *viscaria*, *Phacelia campanularia*, *brachycome*, *Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*, *Limnanthes Douglasii*, *nemesias*, *calendulas* and so on. *Godetias* and *clarkias* also make an effective show if sown in bold patches. Biennials, like wallflowers, sweet williams and Canterbury bells (the cup-and-saucer kinds) should not be forgotten. Dahlias certainly must be planted in May and June to carry on flowering until the gardening ebb. They are excellent for filling up gaps which begin to appear from August onwards, through the going over of earlier-flowering subjects. The same may be said of the gladioli. The name herbaceous border has now a much wider significance than formerly. It is no longer strictly limited to include only herbaceous plants, but covers all plants which can be conveniently grouped together with regard to their height, colour and flowering period, so that the whole will blend and produce a result which ranks as one of the outstanding features of English gardening.

G. C. T.

SHRUBS IN THE GARDEN

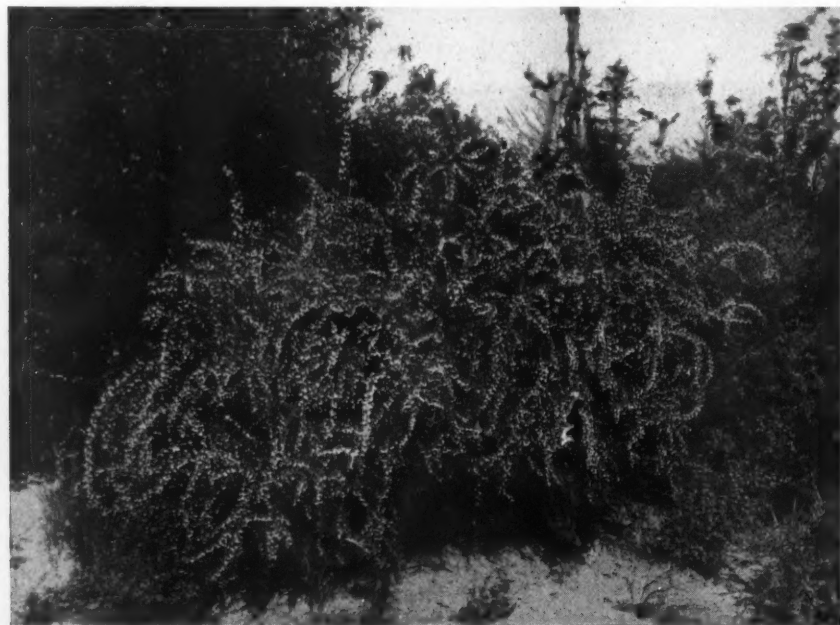
NOW that the year is on the wane gardeners should begin to consider their tree and shrub order. The start of the planting season is still a few weeks away, but it is always as well to make up your list of additions and renewals while the existing plants are still in leaf, as by this means many mistakes may be obviated. It is in such seasons as the one just past that gardeners should learn of the dangers of overcrowding of the shrub border, as shrubs may be divided into two main classes, those that from their shape and form are suitable for massed planting, and those whose appearance is spoilt by overcrowding. In the first group are included all heaths, *kalmias*, many *rhododendrons* and *azaleas*, *deutzias*, some *spiraeas*, *berberis* and *potentillas*; in the second are all shrubs with tree-like growth, such as *magnolias*, cherries, crab apples, *styrax*, and shrubs whose beauty of form and grace of habit is important, as in *buddleias* and many of the *viburnums*.

As it is always interesting to learn other people's views on what shrubs to plant, we give a selection of shrubs firstly for an average garden. A sample plan of a shrub border 65ft. long by 15ft. wide is given more to show the grading of shrubs according to height and the space that should be allowed them—you will notice that each plant in the back row is given 8ft.—than a perfect selection of plants, for any selection is capable of infinite variety. You will notice that no blues are included, for the sole reason that with purples and reds and pinks of various shades blues are apt to clash.

Let us begin with specimen shrubs or small trees. First of all come the cherries. You cannot do better than *Prunus Pissardi* with its claret-coloured foliage and masses of bloom, or some of the fine Japanese forms of *Prunus serrulata* which have now reached perfection. The crab apples also make splendid specimen plants that will stand any conditions and any climate. Among them are the Siberian crab, *Pyrus baccata*, *P. floribunda*, and the dwarfier and more spreading *P. Malus Sargentii* that rarely exceeds 8ft. in height but is often as much or more in diameter. When the climate is suitable and the position is sheltered from the wind nothing can equal *magnolias*, such as *stellata*, *Soulangiana* and *conspicua* for specimen planting, but they hate an exposed position. For beauty of foliage



A WELL-FLOWERED BUSH OF VIBURNUM PLICATUM.



A VALUABLE GARDEN SHRUB: BERBERIS STENOPHYLLA.

and autumn colour you must have *Rhus Cotinus*, particularly the purple form. This does not usually grow more than 6ft. in height, but a good bush will be 8ft. or 10ft. in diameter or even more. It will colour best if the soil is not too rich. *Rhododendron* hybrids are also excellent for specimen planting, but in their case three or more plants may be grouped together so as to make their effect in a shorter space of time. Several of the *viburnums* also have their uses as specimen plants, especially *Viburnum plicatum* and *V. tomentosum Mariesii*, lovely both in flower and in habit.

Apart from the ordinary inhabitants of the shrub border, there are many as easy to grow but less well known. Here are a few newer shrubs which are worth planting in any garden: *Styrax Wilsoni*, delicate in leafage and with charming white flowers—this admirable shrub flowers young; *Plagianthus Lyallii*, a New Zealand shrub with clusters of large white flowers; *Dipelta floribunda*, rather like a *diervilla*, with funnel-shaped flowers pale pink with a yellow throat; *Viburnum Carlesii*, so charming in flower and so sweetly scented; *Lonicera*

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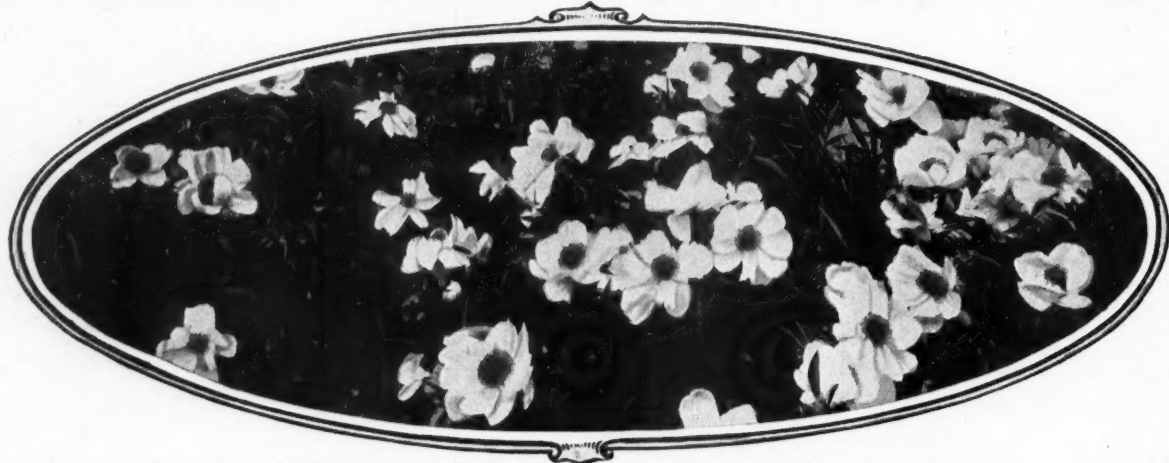
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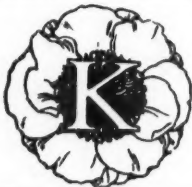
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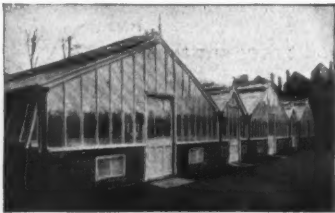
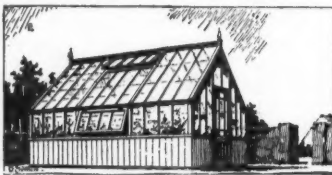
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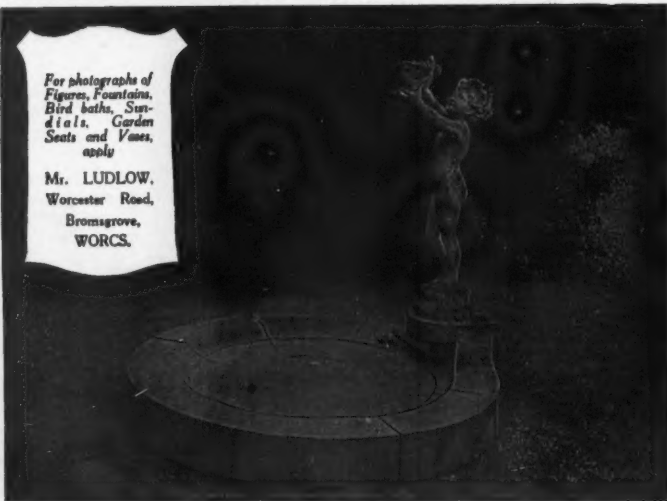


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DON'T BE LATE WITH
BULBS THIS YEAR

2

FOR some of us the month of May means tulip-time; for others it is no more than the beginning of early summer. Whether we aim at a succession of blooms from March to May, or whether our object is no more than possessing a few flower beds filled with gaily coloured Darwin Tulips, no time should be lost in making up our minds upon the matter and getting the work attended to. October will be quite soon enough to begin planting tulips out of doors, but those to be grown in pots should be potted up without delay. "The Garden" gives full technical information on the best varieties to grow, how and when to plant them and points to remember when purchasing them.

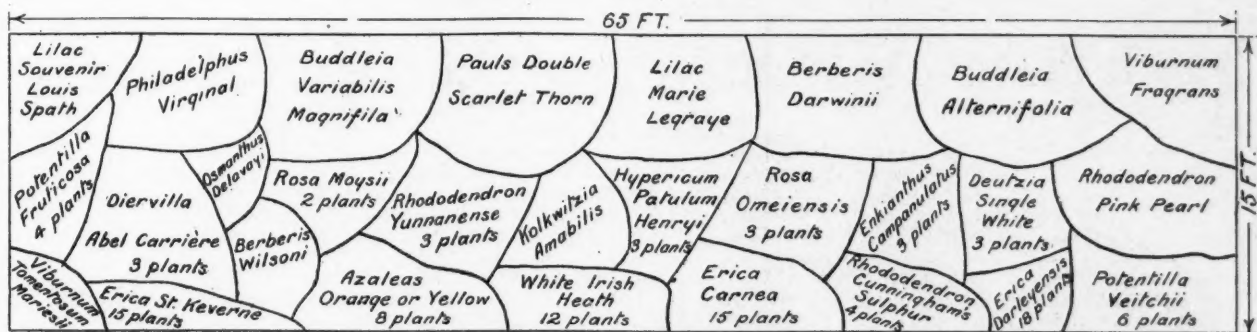
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A SPECIMEN SHRUB BORDER 65FT. IN LENGTH.

syringantha, a bush honeysuckle with arching branches covered with small pinky-mauve flowers; Exochorda Giralddii, rather a large shrub with racemes of white star-shaped flowers; Hamamelis mollis, one of the first shrubs to flower with yellow, fragrant flowers. Those are all shrubs which are noted for their flowers. There are others, again, which give marvellous autumn effects. The barberries are well known for their autumn colour, but cotoneasters, except against a wall, are not nearly so much grown as they might be. They are exceedingly graceful shrubs in their growth and habit, and almost without exception they berry remarkably well year after year. Cotoneaster frigida and C. bullata become almost tree-like, and are admirable in an exposed position where their berries can be clearly seen. This is a genus that is rapidly increasing in popularity, and many of the dwarf species, such as C. adpressa and C. congesta, make fine trailing shrubs for the rock garden. Many of the azaleas colour magnificently in the autumn, and so form dual-purpose shrubs; then there are some trees and shrubs, such as

the maple, where the flowers are inconspicuous and which are solely grown for their autumnal tints. Others are the ornamental vines and the fine shrub Cercidiphyllum japonicum.

We are told nowadays that ornamental shrubs are among the most economical of all plants, as they give of their best for many years with a minimum of attention. At the beginning of the planting season it is as well to keep in mind that success with all trees and shrubs will come much quicker if they are carefully and properly planted. The three main factors in planting are that the soil should be thoroughly worked over a considerable area, that the roots should be placed carefully in the hole and spread out instead of being jammed in an area too small for them, and that they should not be too deeply planted. Much ill success comes from burying the plant too deeply in the soil. Wind has an evil effect on many shrubs when newly planted, and in this respect it is as well to remember the value of portable hurdles as wind-breaks. They are economical, easy to handle, and serve a real purpose.

THE VALUE OF PEONIES

SEPTEMBER or early October is the best time to plant the peony, which is one of the most beautiful of our hardy perennials, being ornamental both in flower and foliage. Early planting is of great importance to ensure success. Peonies planted soon should bloom next summer; but even if they fail to produce flowers the first season, do not be disheartened, for it must be remembered that peonies take some little while before they become thoroughly well established, as they resent disturbance. Once they have recovered from transplanting, they will produce their handsome blooms year after year without any attention other than an annual top-dressing of rotted manure, and several applications of liquid manure when the buds are forming.

Peonies can be grown in any well dug garden soil, and a west, south-west or north-west aspect should be given them.

As they remain for a considerable time in the same position, the soil should be well prepared—trenched, if possible—and given a good dressing of rotted manure. If the soil is on the light side, cow-manure should be used. Peonies need plenty of room in which to develop, a distance of at least three feet each way should be provided for them. They can be planted in the herbaceous border at the edge of a shrubbery, or given beds to themselves, in which case it is advisable to interplant them with lilies, gladioli or daffodils, so that the display of bloom in the beds is prolonged.

There are so many good varieties that it is difficult to make a selection, but no collection should be without some of Kelway's beautiful peonies. It is many years now since this firm first became interested

in peonies, and they have, through the course of time, introduced many of our finest varieties. The rosy pink Agnes Mary Kelway, with its white centre, is a peony that has become widely known. Kelway's Glorious is another of their striking varieties; its flowers are of gleaming white. Lady Alexandra Duff is one of their newer varieties; this peony, which has a well formed flower of French white flushed with palest pink and spotted at the base of each petal with carmine, is most attractive. Kelway's Betty, a bright cherry red, is particularly good in colour; and the dainty form of Kelway's Rosemary makes this rose pink variety very attractive.

Sarah Bernhardt is a large, semi-double variety; it is late-flowering, and its colour is soft pink. Sir Galahad is one of the most effective of single ivory white varieties. Brightness, a peach pink single, is also good. There are many other good varieties, and the following list gives only a few of them: Pride of Langport, peach pink, single;

Harrison, bright crimson; Princess Olga, bluish pink and very beautiful; Marconi, a large clear pink flower with yellow anthers; François Rousseau, brilliant velvety red; Duchesse de Nemours, white, primrose centre; Félix Crousse, flame red; Marie Lemoine, full double, white, with creamy centre; M. Ch. Leveque, rosy salmon; Rubens, very dark crimson; Cleopatra, shell pink; and Marshal MacMahon, rich crimson carmine. Some of the varieties of *Peonia officinalis* should also be included. They thrive particularly well in a north border or in a shady situation. All these peonies flower on a lavish scale and some of them should be in every garden.



KELWAY'S GLORIOUS, A FINE WHITE PEONY.

ROSES FOR ARCHES AND PERGOLAS

AN English garden without roses is inconceivable, and of all the various classes climbing and rambling roses are the most adaptable. Their attraction is never failing. They will cover an unsightly building, clothe a bare wall, they will act as a screen separating one part of the garden from another, they will form a delightful background for a mixed border, drape a pergola, pillar or old tree-stump, or if planted at the top of a sloping bank thin long shoots will hang down gracefully hiding its bareness.

The rambler rose group contains multiflora and Wichuraiana roses and their various hybrids. All of these are strong and vigorous in growth, bearing during the summer huge clusters of bloom. For pergolas or arches they are unequalled. Classed under the heading of climbing roses are climbing hybrid teas, climbing teas and noisette roses, and as these are not nearly so rampant and unruly in growth as the ramblers they are more suited for covering low trellises or pillars and are particularly useful where space is limited. Their flowering period is longer than that of the rambler, and by planting a Wichuraiana alternately with one of the climbers, a succession of bloom will be obtained well on into the autumn. Climbing teas, however, are more suitable for walls than for arches or pergolas.

Multiflora roses grow freely, producing long, pliable stems which can be trained to cover any form of rose arbour or arch. Many of the best modern rambler roses have Rosa Wichuraiana as a seed parent, and varieties which contain Wichuraiana blood have dark glossy green foliage that is almost evergreen and

similar to Dorothy Perkins, but its flowers are larger. Lady Godiva is a late flowering rambler with delicate flesh pink blooms. For draping a brick or stone pillar Blush Rambler—a mid-season variety—is particularly effective, and so also is Emily Gray, which is considered to be the finest yellow climbing Wichuraiana yet introduced. The flowers of this variety are large and the foliage is particularly attractive. If a white rambler is required, Snowflake is one of the best, and it has the merit of being late flowering, while Jersey Beauty is a particularly attractive pale yellow single flowered rambler. In some districts Sanders' White, has proved to be the freest flowering of the double white Wichuraianas.

There are many very lovely crimson and scarlet rambler roses, such as Excelsa, Hiawatha and Paul's Scarlet Climber, and few scarlets retain their colour so well as this latter variety. Royal Scarlet is a recent and valuable addition to the red ramblers. It is a good pillar rose.

All these ramblers should be given space in which to develop, and it is often more satisfactory to provide for them a series of arches linked up by chains or rope, rather than a true pergola, which is soon covered overhead and does not allow sufficient light to reach the pillars of the arches, so that the roses growing up them suffer thereby.

There is even a larger selection among the climbing hybrid teas and similar types. Many of these are "sports" from the well known bedding varieties of the same name and some of the best of these "sports" are Climbing Caroline Testout, Climbing

General McArthur, Climbing Golden Ophelia (an exceptionally strong variety), Climbing Irish Fireflame, Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay and Climbing Los Angeles. One of the most recent additions to this group is Climbing Mme. Butterfly, which in this form is even more attractive than as a bedding variety. It is a vigorous climber, free flowering and sweetly scented. Climbing Sunstar is also an improvement on its dwarf parent

Chastity, a pure white climbing hybrid tea, and Paul's Lemon Pillar, which bears shapely blooms in sprays over a long period, both do well on pillars, while for training over an arch Allen Chandler is excellent. Its vivid scarlet blooms are semi-double and it is fragrant and free flowering. An old favourite climber, which is still worthy of inclusion, is William Allen Richardson, whose orange-yellow blooms have been seen in gardens for many years. To get the best from this variety it should be planted in a cool position, for its bloom will then be of a deeper colour. Fortune's Yellow, another noisette, is a particularly good variety for a warm, dry situation, and Zephyrine Drouhin,

fragrant and thornless, should not be forgotten. Yet another old-fashioned rose is the hybrid briar Una, which, if grown against a pillar, will produce many of its charming single blooms which are pale buff when in bud and white when open.

A rose which should be in every garden is Mermaid, called by the raisers "the Queen of Single-flowered Roses." It is a hybrid of Rosa bracteata. The clear sulphur-yellow flowers are exceptionally large and its deep amber stamens are most conspicuous. It is perfectly hardy, flowers for many weeks and can be grown on a trellis, pillar or wall. The dark shiny green foliage of Mermaid is particularly attractive.

A rose which should be more often grown is Rosa moschata, a single musk rose with pure white single blooms and yellow stamens. In a sheltered position it does really well. Moonlight, a hybrid musk rose with white flowers tinged with lemon, is particularly good in the autumn and is a delightful climbing rose, and Sea Foam, a hybrid of R. bracteata, is another good autumn rose.

Phyllis Bide is a new and distinct semi-double variety. Its flowers are pale gold at the base of the petals and flushed and shaded carmine towards the edges. Thelma is one of the most recent novelties among rambler roses. It was awarded the Cory Cup in 1926 for the best new seedling climbing rose of the year. Its foliage is mildew-proof and its clusters of coral pink bloom large and handsome. It appears to be a very promising variety, but if space is limited it is safer to rely on varieties that have proved themselves of true value for garden decoration and give real satisfaction, avoiding those which have not yet stood the test of time.

M. P.



THE DECORATIVE VALUE OF RAMBLERS.

scarcely ever troubled by mildew. These Wichuraiana roses are sturdy, healthy and clean in growth, they produce their flowers in abundance and are always beautiful and decorative. During recent years the popularity of climbing hybrid teas has increased enormously and many new varieties have been introduced. Noisette varieties are valuable, as they are continuous bloomers, but, unfortunately, some of them are rather tender.

Climbing roses of the Wichuraiana and multiflora types and their many varieties should be pruned after their flowering period is over, when all old stems should be cut out and new growths trained in. Other climbing roses, such as climbing hybrid teas (with the exception of climbing "sports"), should be heavily pruned the first year, and then in subsequent years all that is necessary is to remove old and useless wood after flowering and to shorten the remaining shoots during March. Noisettes require but little pruning at any time. Careful and thorough preparation of the soil and good drainage are necessary for all climbing and rambling roses, and when the sites are being dug a liberal dressing of well decayed manure should be incorporated with the soil. During the first season no further manuring is necessary, but in after years an annual early summer mulch of rotted manure is advisable.

Whether it be an arch, pillar or pergola that is to be adorned with roses, suitable varieties in all shades can be selected from each one of the classes mentioned. Among rambler roses, Albéric Barbier is one of the most useful. Its foliage is almost evergreen and it produces its creamy white blooms early in the summer. American Pillar is vigorous in growth and does well on an arch, and so also does Lady Gay, a variety which is very

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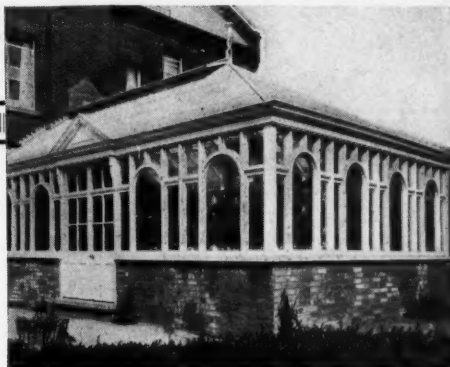
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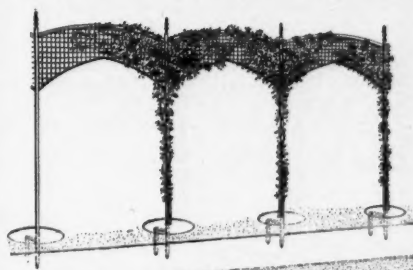
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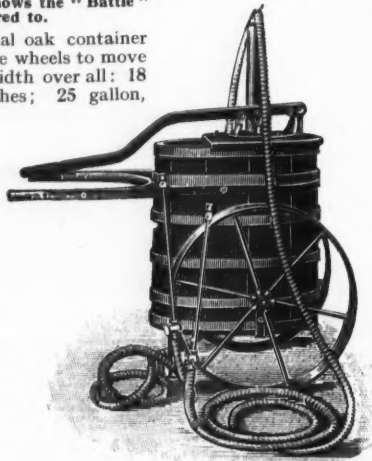
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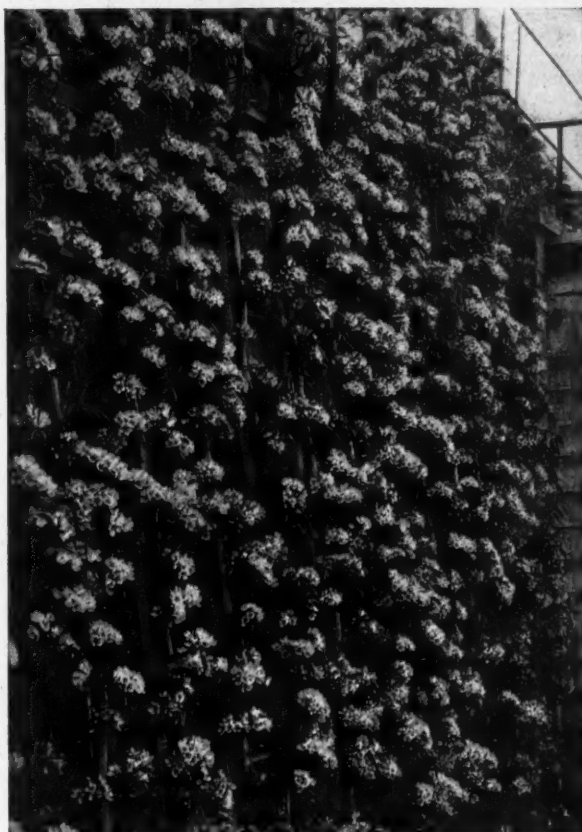
PEARS FOR EVERY DISTRICT

THAT there are pears *and* pears is known to all, but that there are Nordic races and Mediterranean ones is less realised. The colder northern pears play their part well at seaside junketings in August, their more portly brethren come to an acceptable grace in the terrines of our cooks. Pears of melting and fragrant character, however, show southern blood, and here we grasp our first hint of the pear as a sun lover, "sun kissed," and, alas, often too also "bird haunted." The pear, however, did not reach its full perfection by southern seas but, so far as our modern varieties are concerned, northern France and Flanders claim most of them as their children. A summer rainfall is, therefore, natural to them, and in summer drought we have a most frequent cause of failure. It would not be greatly exaggerating to say that most of the pears grown in this country fail to reach their natural perfection for lack of water. Often they are grown on walls with flowers or vegetables over their roots, hard, bark-bound wretches, whose miserable growth calls out aloud for those who have eyes to see. If trees are grown on walls the border must be considered theirs, and for 6ft. from the wall no crop should be grown.

After drought, the next most common error is greediness. "We have a wonderful crop this year," you are told, and as you move into the fruit garden you know too well the onion-strings of fruit which will meet your horrified gaze. There is only one method here—the Johnsonian. "What you call wonderful, sir, I call horrible. Take off two-thirds of them at once."

Compulsory thinning of fruit should be adopted in any well governed state, and a sense of public reprobation engendered against all who produced half-finished articles. Hard skin, gritty and flavourless flesh is the mark of the over-cropped and under-watered pear. Better, far better, that the wall should serve as a background for heleniums or a wind shelter for potatoes than to serve in the production of a travesty of our sweet and delicate pear.

After thus scourging the vices of intemperance, we may turn to an evil which we cannot prevent, but may circumvent, the black spots on our pears, which often cause a large portion of the crop to be spoiled and wasted. These are due to a fungus which grows on leaves and wood, and then, if conditions are favourable, migrates to the fruit in early spring. As the spores cannot germinate or settle down without water we can evade the attacks by keeping the young fruits dry. This is done by a projecting glass or wooden shelter over the tree, or more simply, by putting each young fruit into a paper bag, when it has reached walnut size. This sounds to English ears a counsel of perfection,



CORDON PEARS IN FULL BLOOM AT GRAVETYE.

perhaps, but it is regularly done in many large French and German gardens where the pear receives a reverential treatment. The moral effect is as great as the practical, as adequate thinning must be done before the bags are put on or the tree would be concealed under a cloud of paper. Fruit grown in this way has a smooth and even skin, which suggests "under glass" culture, but the flavour is in no way affected, and as the bags are taken off a fortnight before gathering, those varieties which colour have time to gain their last adornment.

In considering the varieties of pears it is interesting to remember that those now grown are the survivors of thousands. It may be true that many have blushed unseen and their virtues passed by, but it is noteworthy that over Europe generally, with all its wide range of climate, the "best" pears are common to most countries. And so we find that in our own land, from moist, temperate Cornwall to the rigorous north, we find little variation in a list of most favoured sorts.

In 1888 a pear conference was held in London, and growers from the whole country were asked to state the varieties best suited for their soil and situation. The result was rather surprising. Scotch voters agreed with men of Devonshire in acclaiming Louise Bonne, Williams', Marie Louise, Glou Morceau, Easter Buerré and Winter Nelis as among their best, Wales and Ireland adding an assenting echo.

Such votes, of course, prove only that *of the varieties tried* such and such have proved successful, and varieties new or little known at that time had not, of course, an equal chance. But allowing for this, it is most interesting to find the very wide extension of most of the standard varieties.

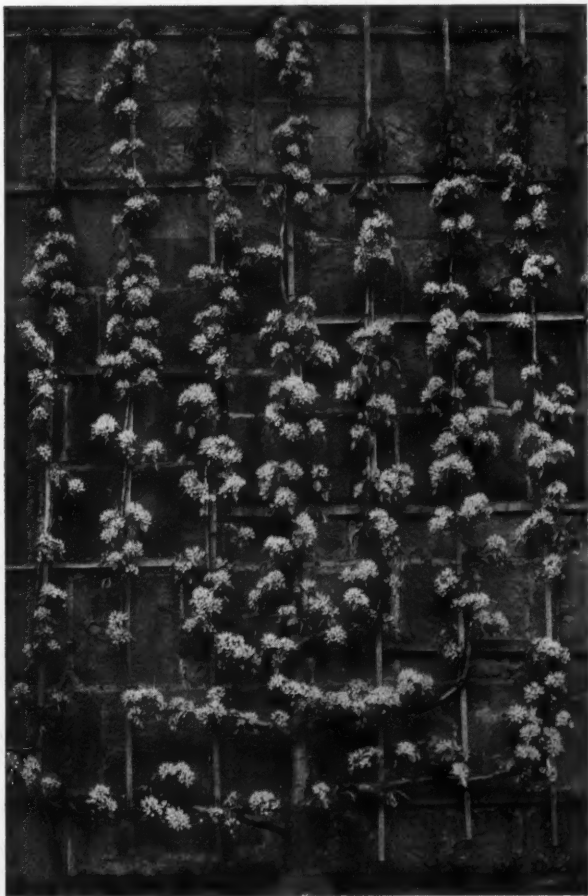
At the top of the 1888 election came Marie Louise, that most delicate morsel which, though raised over a hundred years ago, must still be placed in the first dozen of fruits of quality.

Marie Louise cannot be called hardy in the sense of an open-air variety for colder districts, but the voting above referred to shows that, given a wall, it can be well grown throughout Great Britain and the Free State of Ireland.

The second place was gained by Louise Bonne, whose name commemorates the wife of the raiser, M. Longueval, a country gentleman of Normandy. Here we have another fruit of catholic taste. In France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, as well as in our own country, it is a standard late autumn variety. I have heard irreverent remarks about hair-wash when it has appeared at dessert, but on the subtle nuances of flavour there are as many opinions as tasters.

Louise Bonne has earned its place by a steady reliability, a cosmopolitan adaptability, a high degree of quality and a charming appearance.

An English fruit figure as third on the list, Williams' Bon Chrétien. This curious name deserves a word of explanation. A Bon Chrétien pear has been known since the fourth century, and legend associates it with St. Martin of Tours, but a later



A WELL-GROWN GRIDIRON PEAR.

story couples it with a less devout person, François Ier of France. In time, many varieties were introduced, Bon Chrétien d'Été, Musqué, Nouvelle, etc., most of them having the form of the oldest variety.

Thus, Bon Chrétien became a name for a group, and so when Mr. Stair, the schoolmaster of Aldermaston, raised his new seedling in 1770, the purchaser, Williams, the nurseryman of Turnham Green, called it Williams' Bon Chrétien. We may, or may not, like the pronounced musky flavour of this fruit, but it is now a world wide variety coming to us from far California and from the Cape, and doing, generally, well in all parts of our island. Small wonder, then, that it reached its high place. Like all early pears it must be gathered before it turns yellow and even though it is hard to separate from the tree. It will then, in the cool fruit room, develop its best flavour and a delightful melting flesh, without the suspicion of cotton wool which fruits ripened on the tree so often suggest.

For the first early pear Jargonelle obtained the most suffrages, showing that its four or five hundred years of life in our gardens have not staled its qualities nor dimmed its universal welcome. It is curious to think that we have still with us a pear which Raphael or Machiavelli may have eaten.

The fifth place is occupied rather strangely by that most noble of winter fruits, Glou Morceau, strangely, because we do not usually regard it as a hardy and adaptable pear.

Even in the home of pears, France and Belgium, a sheltered wall is recommended, and from my own experience I should hesitate to plant it in Kent without such protection.

Granted such shelter, however, it flourishes in most parts of the country, and, to my surprise, I recently received from Aberdeen some fine fruits, well finished and flavoured. Their grower informs me that it is very reliable with him, and this is, indeed, one of its greatest qualities.

To this is added a flesh of real buttery quality, a refined flavour and a slow and steady ripening, which often prolongs its use from November till February. It is said to pollinate the tricky Doyenne du Comice, which, from its masculine robustness, may well be true.

Of the hundred voters no fewer than sixty-nine voted for the next on the list, the well known Easter Beurré, which follows Glou Morceau so well, and carries us from February to April.

A little crusty to look at, indeed, but the rough skins conceal and protect a rich and melting interior. A wall fruit, too, and one which should have all the sun it can and never lack for water and rich feeding. It will, indeed, crop well in the open as a cordon or bush, but in dull years never quite attains its last perfection in most gardens without the sheltering and warmth of the wall. For the wall-less, and in these days of slow motion bricklaying, a walled garden will soon be a Victorianism, I recommend its hardier cousin, Admiral Gervais.

Winter Nelis, that "good creature," as Mr. Saintsbury would say, is a Christmas fruit which obtained the next place. Its weak and slender growth, narrow leaves and general invalidish look, belie its hardiness and vigour. Doing well as a standard in the south, and as a bush or cordon in colder regions, no better winter pear can be found for all round qualities. It ripens slowly and develops its sweetness even in trying seasons.

Neither of the next three fruits chosen—Beurré d'Amanlis, Beurré Rance and Beurré Diel—would extract a vote from me to-day.

The first named is fairly early and a good cropper, but happily there are others of its season. The last two have their merits, but they are not such as appeal to me, and I therefore pass to Josephine de Malines, that most welcome of visitors in the New Year. Though not large the fruits are evenly turned as in a lathe, and the rose tinted flesh is admirable in flavour and balance. The moderate growth and hardiness place it as one of the few late pears which take kindly to the standard form, and for less favoured climates I should recommend it before Winter Nelis and Glou Morceau, though I should prefer to have this trio.

Twelfth in voting order comes Beurré Superfin, a fruit in which the raiser's superlative is for once not misplaced. "An Earlier Comice" would indicate its qualities fairly well, did not a touch of incredulity always hand round such comparisons. Hardy and fertile, it would, indeed, go into the very first class had Comice never been discovered.

The appearance of Doyenne du Comice only in the fourteenth place tells its melancholy tale. Those without the pale may do much by warm walls, rich feeding and ample water. Most especially should the sheltering glass roof be tried where failure before has only been recorded.



PEAR LOUISE BONNE, AN EXCELLENT LATE AUTUMN VARIETY.

All those fruits which obtained less than fifty votes had to pay, I presume, their election expenses, but what an interesting list are these non-elect.

Many, of course, are those pernickety folk who will not go north, but some are hardy and enterprising, and we wonder to see such a stand-by as Emile d'Heyst so low in the list.

For the average man there is now Conference, a sturdy Englishman which floods a grateful market in October. By no means to be despised, even by the connoisseur in his less critical moments.

For kitchen uses all pears may come if not too ripe, and the bird-pecked

Comice will ease one's regrets when promptly stewed.

The hardy Catillac, Vicar of Winkfield and Bellissime d'hiver, are indispensable for compôtes, and these are not exacting creatures. The recently introduced Dutch variety, Gieser Wildeman, will keep in store till June, and cooks then most excellently.

EDWARD A. BUNYARD.

THE AUTUMN TREATMENT OF LAWNS

EVEN though this season has been a particularly wet one, and lawns have not become so worn and exhausted as in drier and hotter summers, weeding, feeding and top-dressing during the coming weeks are still essential. A lawn cannot be maintained in perfect condition without constant attention. It needs nourishment of the right character applied in early autumn as well as in springtime, for without stimulants of some kind a lawn soon becomes patchy and in poor condition. The present is also an excellent time for making new lawns, for the soil is yet warm. Seed sown now will have ample time to become established before cold weather sets in, and weeds will give far less trouble in an autumn-sown lawn than a spring-sown one.

Renovation of all lawns should, therefore, be put in hand at once, and every lawn should be critically examined before the work is begun. If the drainage is inadequate, this should be improved first of all; if the soil lacks lime, this deficiency should be made up, and when this is done, worms, weeds and moss should be removed and, finally, the lawn top-dressed and fed.

It is most important to make sure that the lawn does not lack lime. Without lime the soil is sour, and any plant foods which are already present in the soil or which are added in the form of fertilisers cannot be rendered available and, therefore, cannot be absorbed by the grass. This deficiency of lime can be detected by means of a lime detector, which can be purchased for a few shillings; and if this detector shows that lime is necessary, the latter material should be applied in the form of pulverised chalk, which should be scattered over the lawn at the rate of 1lb. per square yard.

Lawns which are constantly wet should be drained now; but if time does not permit, the work can be carried out during the winter months after the autumn renovation work is completed. It must be remembered, however, that a wet and soft surface does not necessarily mean that the drainage is at fault. Worms can be and often are the cause of the trouble, and these should be got rid of at once. There are numerous good worm-killers on the market, the majority of which are in the form of powder. A dull, warm day in showery weather should be chosen for applying worm-killer, which should be sprinkled on the lawn and then watered in. "Tarbol" is a convenient material to use, as it not only kills worms but all kinds of ground vermin, as well as such pests as leather-jackets and ants. Leather-jackets often do a great deal of harm to lawns, as they feed on the roots of the grass, causing the lawn to become yellow and sickly in appearance.

Another means of improving a soft surface—which means poor and thin turf—is by the addition of sand, charcoal or breeze. These materials help to aerate the surface soil and aid percolation. On a very soft surface, breeze gives the best results. Both breeze and charcoal should be finely sifted, and before a top-dressing of any of these materials is given the lawn should be closely cut and then well raked with a fine-toothed iron rake. The material should be spread evenly over the surface and well worked in with the back of a wooden rake.

There are several causes for the growth of moss on lawns. The drainage may be insufficient; while general poverty of the soil is one of the most frequent causes of the presence of moss. The remedies are obvious. First, drain the lawn and add lime (drainage is only necessary in exceptionally bad cases), then remove the moss by raking and apply some special lawn sand, and, finally, provide suitable nourishment. Raking should be

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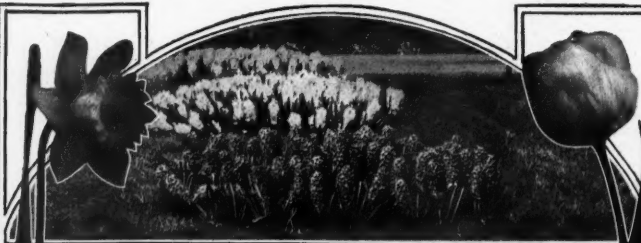
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done with a fine-toothed iron rake such as the "Springbok" or "Jumbo" rake. Either of these two is excellent; in fact, a rake of this sort is essential for use when top-dressing, applying fertilisers or sowing seed on thin and patchy lawns.

A hide-bound surface on lawns is another cause of the presence of moss. When the turf is in this condition the surface becomes hard and caked, and as the soil is not aerated it becomes sour and moss therefore develops. Prodding or easing up with a light fork or rolling with a Sarel's spiked roller are the best methods of overcoming a hide-bound surface. Sand, sifted compost and fertilisers should afterwards be applied.

All weeds should be removed before any dressing of fertiliser is given, and the weeding should be systematic. The lawn should be divided into strips by pegs and string, each strip being about 2½ ft. or less. First remove all small tap-rooted weeds, such as plantains, etc. These can be spudded out with a small weeding fork. Dandelions and similar large tap-rooted weeds should be got rid of by poisoning them with sulphuric acid or some well known arsenical weed-killer, each root being pierced with a skewer dipped in the poison, or by a special injector which squirts poison into the heart of the weed. When all tap-rooted weeds have been removed and the holes made by their extraction filled up with sifted soil and grass seed, daisies and other creeping shallow-rooted weeds should be eradicated by means of dressing with one of the well known lawn sands. If a reliable brand is purchased, lawn sands are most effective and, as well as ridding the lawn of weeds, they act as a fertiliser. "Carterite" is an excellent preparation for the removal of weeds, particularly in bad cases. It is spread over the lawn, using a special distributor sold with this material.

After the application of any lawn sand or weed destroyer the grass should be stimulated by giving it a top-dressing of compost mixed with some artificial fertiliser. Any depressions which are caused by weeding should be levelled up with a mixture of sifted soil and grass seed.

When renovating a lawn at the present time, large, bare patches should first be repaired. The worn turf should be removed, the soil dug up, and new clean weeded turves put down, taking care that the surface, when finished, is true and level. The grass should then be cut closely and afterwards very vigorously raked with one of the rakes mentioned. When the ground is moist, some complete fertiliser should be applied. If the turf is thin, grass seed should be sown, and over the top of it a thin covering of sifted compost should be given, and then the lawn rolled with a light wooden roller. Great care must be taken that the mixture of grass seed is suitable to the particular lawn.

Constant mowing and general wear impoverish grass in time, and to maintain a lawn in good condition it is essential to feed it regularly. During autumn and spring it should have particular attention in this matter, but at intervals throughout the season a lawn should receive some form of stimulation. At the present time, a well-balanced complete grass fertiliser mixed with a suitable compost should be applied.

The fertiliser, to give the best results, must be of the right character for the particular soil and suitable for the condition of the turf itself. It is always advisable to order fertilisers from one of the well known grass specialists, and when sending in the order to include at the same time samples of turf and soil. You will then be sure of getting exactly the right kind of fertiliser for your lawn.

Before applying any of the foods, the lawn should be closely cut and raked, and then the mixture of fertiliser and compost well worked into the surface by means of a stiff brush or the back of a wooden rake. Fertiliser should be applied in dull, damp weather. Good loam, well rotted manure and leaf-soil form a suitable compost, and these should be finely sifted and thoroughly mixed with the fertiliser. Feeding of this kind provides nourishment of a lasting nature, and, if given soon, the grass will be able to get the fullest benefit from it.

THE MASSED PLANTING OF BULBS

THERE was a time, and not so very long ago, when gardeners fought shy of the massed planting of bulbs in grass or woodland. They considered it a waste of the bulbs and of their time and energy. If any were planted outside the garden proper, they were the wasters and thinnings from those that were grown in the garden, or at the best they were mixed lots of daffodils picked up here, there and everywhere.

Now the position is altered, and it is considered, and rightly, that grass or woodland is the natural situation for showing off many bulbs, particularly narcissi. No longer are poor quality bulbs relegated to areas beyond the confines of the garden proper. And why should they be? There is nothing so lovely in spring as a waving sea of daffodils in a woodland glade or in a sweep of rough grass. They give of their best year after year, provided that they are properly planted at the start and the clumps are occasionally thinned and replanted. The primary cost and the labour of planting are nothing compared with the enjoyment that they give. Although their value is fully recognised, perhaps gardeners still have something to learn in the way of planting them so that they can be seen to the best advantage. They are still inclined to treat the arrangement

of the clumps and groups as a matter of secondary importance; they think that a massed effect of some thousands of blooms is all that is necessary. But to arrange the planting so that the best effect can be obtained requires considerable planning and no little ingenuity.

Let us imagine several situations suitable for planting daffodils in natural surroundings, and see how they can best be treated. First of all there is the woodland glade, perhaps with a broad grass ride leading from the end of the garden. It may actually be visible from the house; at any rate, it will only be a walk of a few steps to a vantage point where the glade can be seen in its full beauty in early spring. There is little use "sowing" the bulbs broadcast in the foreground of the glade ending with a sudden break where the unadorned woodland commences, as this shows at once that the planting is artificial. It is much better to limit the number of the bulbs in the immediate foreground to a few groups of moderate size, even if there are bare patches of brown earth between them. Then in the middle foreground can be your main array, not in one solid sweep, but in large groups of irregular outline with plenty of room between them. Most important of all is the continuation of the bulbs into the distance. The planting need not be close,

but let there be something to give the suggestion that bulbs continue round the corner. This can be done by planting one or two narrow groups that tail away to a point in the distance where one or two isolated bulbs make one imagine that they continue although out of sight. Such a planting plan only requires a careful survey of the glade when the trees are bare, and a little imagination.

Secondly, there are bulbs by water. Usually the water will be a pond or lake, as a streamside will be taken up by a bog garden where massed planting of bulbs is not so much in keeping. It is a mistake to plant enormous groups of narcissi by the pondside, for in this way you get two or more large flat surfaces, one of water, the others of bulbs in a sea of yellow. It is better to plant a line of varying width a few feet back from the edge without exactly following the direct outline of the water. From this line extra clumps can reach down towards the water's edge at irregular intervals. In this way the water and the daffodils enhance the beauty of each other and still the natural effect is kept.

Thirdly, there is grass with a distinct background to it, such a wood too thick for planting bulbs, or a close-set hedge. More often than not such a background will be a straight line, and in order to break this line the planting of bulbs must be close and yet irregular in outline. Close planting is necessary

ordinary loams it succeeds equally well in woodland or grassland or by the water's edge. Its rich yellow trumpet with paler perianth are attractive in any situation.

Golden Spur is early blooming and the colour is a deep yellow and the trumpets are distinctly lobed.

Of the incomparabilis, perhaps the best for massed planting is Gloria Mundi, a fine tall-growing variety with a yellow perianth and a deep orange centre. Massed planting of varieties included in this group has not been sufficiently tested, and many sorts of reasonable price may be tried with every hope of success.

Of the short-cupped varieties, Barrii conspicuus is one of the best with its deep orange centre. Of the smaller varieties, Mrs. Langtry is excellent and very free-flowering with its flowers of a creamy white.

Then the old pheasant's eye narcissus cannot be left out with its delicious fragrance, nor can Herrick of the same group with its white perianth and scarlet eye and flowers of good substance.

Narcissi do not complete the tale of bulbs that can be naturalised in grass and woodland, although undoubtedly they make the main display. Crocuses and snowdrops come early in the year. Scillas do excellently where the herbage is not too rank. Then there are anemones of various kinds and the Spanish iris are most useful.

AUTUMN SOWING OF SWEET PEAS

SWEET PEAS sown in frames during the autumn undoubtedly give better results than those sown either under glass or in the open in the spring, and yet the majority of gardeners still wait until the early months of the year before sowing seed. Autumn-sown sweet peas have a far stronger root system than those sown in the spring; they are sturdier, hardier and of more robust constitution. They are better able to resist disease; what is more, they come into flower sooner and, having a more developed root system, they frequently go on flowering for a longer period than is the case with spring-sown sweet peas. Nearly all sweet pea exhibitors prefer to sow their sweet pea seed in the autumn, as they have proved that an early sowing produces flowers of finer quality. Of course, with autumn sowing a great deal depends on the weather, and, although sweet peas can be sown during the autumn in the open ground as well as in frames, it would be unwise to risk an autumn sowing in the open of any new or expensive varieties. Such varieties should be given frame treatment or else not sown until the spring.

For northern gardens late September is the most suitable time for autumn sowing, but in southern gardens it is possible to sow up to the end of October. When the sweet peas are to be given frame treatment the seed is sown in boxes or pots, and, unless the quantity of seed to be sown is large, it is better to use pots than boxes. The boxes should be about 6-8 ins. deep, and 5 in. pots are the most convenient size to use. Ample drainage should be supplied and the potting soil must not be too rich. A light porous soil is necessary, and a suitable compost consists of a mixture of good fibrous loam, leaf-soil and a little silver sand. Fill the pots or boxes fairly firmly with this compost after spreading a layer of drainage material over the corks. Sow about five or six seeds in a 5 in. pot and in the boxes place each seed about 2½ ins. to 3 ins. apart. Cover the seed with about an inch of soil, press lightly and then water. A label bearing the name of the variety and the number of seeds sown should be placed in every pot or box, and the different varieties should be kept separate. Germination of the black-seeded varieties is often slow, and in order to hasten germination some growers cut with a sharp knife or file a small portion of the seed coat opposite the "eye"; this is known as "chipping." White or mottled seeds do not need chipping.

Frames in an open sunny position not shaded by trees and yet, if possible, sheltered to some extent on the north-east side should be chosen. The pots should be plunged in ashes or fibre up to their rims, but boxes should be stood on a layer of ashes. Keep the frames closed until the young seedlings appear through the surface and from then onwards give all ventilation possible. Only in very severe or wet weather should the frame lights be kept on, for the sweet pea is perfectly hardy and must not be "coddled" at any time. Hardy, sturdy growth is essential. Guard against mice before germination, and birds, slugs and snails after the seedlings are up. It is sometimes necessary to cover the frames with netting to prevent birds from doing serious damage. Little watering is necessary throughout the winter, and the seedlings will need little attention other than supporting with small twiggy sticks when they are a few inches high and pinching when three pairs of leaves have formed. This pinching encourages the plants to produce several basal shoots, and makes them sturdy and short-jointed in growth. If the plants become frosted, they should be shaded from the sun until they have thawed. The seedlings should remain in the frames until planting-out time in March, or else if they are required for decorating the cold greenhouse they should be transferred to the house in mid-January.

If the seed is to be sown in the open ground a sunny position and well-drained soil which has been deeply dug and liberally manured for some previous crop should be chosen. Draw the drills 2½ ins. deep and sow the seed fairly thickly, using about 1 oz. for a row of 6 yds. long. This will allow for losses by slugs, birds or frost. Dust the row with soot at the time of sowing, and when the seedlings are up scatter sifted ashes down the sides of each row. Support the plants in the same way as those grown in pots.

Varieties are numerous, and among some of the best are Ivory Picture, Gleneagles, Mary Pickford, Magnet, Mrs. Searles, Constance Hinton, Hawlmark Pink, Mrs. Tom Jones, George Shawyer, Royal Blue, Royal Mauve, Sybil Henshaw, Mrs. Chas. W. J. Unwin, Charming, Royal Sovereign, Grenadier, Powerscourt, Youth, Mammoth, Miss California and W. J. Unwin. A few excellent novelties which should be tried are: Brilliant Rose, Dainty Lady, Jessie Collingridge, Fluffy Ruffles and Pink Tip.



DAFFODILS IN AN IRREGULAR LINE BY THE WATERSIDE.

to make a contrast to the massive and sombre colour of the background in early spring. Broad sweeps of colour should be aimed at, with a waving or irregular outline both in front and at the back. It is in such a position that the value of planting big clumps of various varieties is most obvious, as the tones of colour of different shades are then made more prominent.

Fourthly, there is the rough grass, often the continuation of the more formal lawn. Here there is more scope for individual taste, and the planting schemes can be varied. But here, also, the importance of irregular planting must be emphasised. Nor should the outlines of the clumps alone be irregular. Let one group be planted more thickly than the next, and some scattered bulbs break away from the confines of their own group. In this way is the planting made more natural in appearance.

Innumerable varieties may be used for this massed planting. The essentials are that they should take kindly to natural conditions, that they should be cheap and that they can be purchased in large quantities. Here are a few well tried varieties whose worth has been well tried over many years:

The Tenby daffodil (*N. obvallaris*), one of the earliest to flower, and one of the most floriferous. The flowers are a good yellow. It succeeds best in a moist position and is excellent for waterside planting.

Mme. de Graaf, a mid-season variety with flowers of a soft pale yellow, fading as it ages. This is excellent for woodland planting and increases rapidly.

Emperor, one of the best known of all daffodils, is excellent for naturalising, except where the soil is too thin and dry. In

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THE QUESTION OF THE RIDING HABIT

*Ride-Astride and Side-Saddle Designs for
the Autumn and Winter.*

FASHIONS in riding habits change very slowly. One smiles at the old pictures of Queen Victoria as a girl in plumed hat and a habit skirt which nearly touched the ground, although one has a sneaking conviction that, whereas the habit of that day must have imperilled its wearer's life every time she mounted a horse, it must have been exceedingly becoming nevertheless. But since the late Victorian era what changes have come to pass have really been, not the vagaries of fashion—as in the case of other forms of dress—but the necessary adjustments made in the habit to keep pace with the changing figure.

There are people who still hold that the modern woman with her slim, boyish lines cannot compare in the hunting field with her Victorian and Edwardian forebears in their more conventional attire and their tight-fitting habit coats, moulded so closely to their well corseted figures that, to use a phrase of the period, they might have been "poured into them."

To-day, to suit the straight up-and-down figure, riding-habit jackets are semi-fitting rather than tight, while if one compares the ride-astride habit of the past with that of to-day there is a singularly old-fashioned look about the long coat which was once the concession made to any prejudice there might be for abandoning a skirt—once a very revolutionary step to undertake.

But in spite of these differences, riding habits in the main are much what they used to be, while no one will deny that women were just as keen riders to hounds in the 'eighties and 'nineties as they are in the late 'twenties of the twentieth century.



A ride-astride habit, showing the coat fastened with a single button. (Thomas and Sons.)



The mounted figure wears a habit designed by Moss Brothers and Co., Ltd., and the standing figure in the side-saddle habit was sketched at Burberry's.

For instance, whipcords and Meltons, which have been popular for riding for as long as anyone can remember, are still *de rigueur* and are repeated faithfully every year, and cavalry twill is useful for hacking. With the ride-astride habit some women wear the tweed coat with whipcord breeches—which latter are almost inevitable, as this material is unsurpassed for wear—but the entire whipcord habit is the most in favour for hunting. As a matter of fact, a habit of winter whipcord can be worn almost to the last thread—although, like the mythical dead donkey, few people can have seen this serviceable fabric in such a condition—and still retain its shape, as it does not "slacken" with years as do some of the tailor cloths which appear to be as stout and enduring. Dark grey is almost a classic for the hunting habit, but I saw a beautiful example recently at Kenneth Durward's which was designed for this year's hunting season, in a whipcord of a very deep chocolate shade—one of the most becoming colours in the world for a fair woman—with breeches to match; even the leather of the latter being dyed the same colour. The coat was made with rounded fronts and plenty of spring in the "skirts," the whole being the essence of neatness and smartness.

There has been a great deal of talk during the past year about a more or less general return to favour of the side-saddle; but, although this is really showing signs of materialising, there is still a large preponderance of ride-astride habits. But if the side-saddle comes into its own again, it is sure of a welcome. Nowadays, especially with the straight saddle in place of the old type that dipped in the centre, bringing the knee almost on a level with the waist, the side-saddle habit is, in many people's opinion, the more graceful of the two, and those who have not been brought up to ride astride, nearly always prefer it for comfort and safety. One invariably sees the coat with



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long lapels with either one or two buttons, whether for side-saddle or ride-astride, while the jacket of the former, like the latter, is considerably shorter than it used to be. In our illustrations, which show both side-saddle and ride-astride habits, made for the present season by five of the great habit-makers of to-day, the prevailing styles are clearly indicated, and both types of riding habit are shown. The winter habit coats are either being lined with Sicilian or a rainproof material, while there is no change in the white hunting stock, the favourite being, of course, that which a woman ties herself, although, as every woman is aware, the neat folding of a stock is a tricky business. A velvet collar can still be worn, while the side-saddle coats are made to fit closer to the figure than the ride-astride, although there is no exaggeration in this respect, an easy fit being usual in both cases.

As regards headgear, the hard bowler is still as popular as ever for hunting, and as the choice of a hard hat for this purpose is not so much a matter of fashion as a necessity for the safety of the head it covers, it is not likely to be discarded, especially as it seems to suit the shingled head just as well as it did the "bun" chignon or high dressing, each in its own day. But for hacking the soft felt hat is worn, and with the soft felt there is likewise the comfort of the polo shirt and tie, in place of the stock. Another essential is the riding mackintosh, whether for hacking or hunting, and the value of an Aquascutum coat made of field coating lined with check wool and interlined with obia, which makes it absolutely waterproof, cannot be too strongly impressed. Everything which tends to simplify the outfit is, besides, always welcome, and at Thomas and Sons I saw the new riding gloves, which are a mixture of string and leather and obviate the necessity for wearing two pair of gloves when



Two of this season's habits: side-saddle, Montague Smyth; ride-astride, Studd and Millington.

hunting, as so many women have done. At this time of the year the question of riding habits for the tropics is always to the fore, and in these there is, likewise, very little change. Naturally, the lightest-weight cloths are used, as well as lighter shades, solaro and other kindred sun-resisting materials being chosen, as well as light gabardines. Pale shades of brown and fawn are among the tones one sees most frequently in these, but there is a good range of shades in these materials from which to make a satisfactory selection.

KATHLEEN M. BARROW.

FROM A WOMAN'S NOTEBOOK

"THE COIFFURE—AND THE COSTUME."

I called in at the Hairdressing and Allied Trades Exhibition at Holland Park Hall, one day last week, and was immensely entertained and, furthermore, enlightened as to the newest styles in hairdressing, and the artistic and clever manner with which the charming results are obtained. It is quite amazing how much change and variety can be brought to bear upon the shingled head, the true artist never failing to see at a glance the right cut and kind of wave or curl to suit each individual client. And at this interesting Exhibition it was borne forcibly home how the leading hairdressers are in close alliance with the great modistes, a particularly interesting feature of each day being a Fashion Parade, when charming mannequins evidenced the vast importance of suiting the coiffure to the costume. The display was produced under the able management of Mr. John Newman, of Récamiers—whose London address is Remo House, Regent Street—an ingenious arrangement of three scenes covering the entire situation. In Scene I, "The Coiffure—and the Costume," the feminine and severe styles were effectively contrasted, and it was shown how unsuitable the Eton crop is to the flimsy, fluffy frock, and how admirably well adapted to the more masculine type of dress, while the waved shingled head is essential to the pleasing appearance of a frilled frock. Scene II, illustrated all the latest styles in dress, accompanied by the correct shingle; and Scene III, "The Chrysalis and the Butterfly," showed how an attractive girl appears plain if unbecomingly dressed and what a transformation can be effected under the guidance of a clever Dress Designer, Beauty Specialist and Hairdresser.

A subsequent survey of the various stalls and exhibits revealed the fact that no secrets of the hairdressing trade were concealed, demonstrations of different methods of achieving the most desirable permanent waves being given by experts, also the various intricate appliances that worked such wonders with short, straight hair. I was particularly struck with the Va-Per-Marcel system, the perfect permanent wave being accomplished with pure steam—no electricity, no gas and no mechanical heater being employed in the process. Although a careful explanation was vouchsafed me, the actual working is still a complete mystery, but the finished result is unquestionably pleasing.

I made a halt at another stall, attracted by the intriguing perfume, which I learned with much interest was "Les parfums de Rosine," a creation of the great Paul Poiret, whose fastidious taste exacts a characteristic perfume to complete his exclusive dress designs. The names alone of "les Rosines" are enticing, "Toute La Forêt," "Connais tu le Pays" and "Hahna, La

Fleur Secret," to mention merely a few out of many, being equally poetical in sound and perfume.

More mundane in character, but making a strong appeal to many, is the "Court" Transforming Frame, a very light, ingenious arrangement that can be easily adjusted to the shingled head, for the support of the evening chignon attachment; or, it is equally serviceable during the transition stage of growing the hair.

All sorts and kinds of beauty treatments were revealed, including a Violet Ray High Frequency Vitalator, one of the latest approved methods for retaining and regaining health and beauty. In a word, the aims of the Hairdressing and Allied Trades Exhibition at Holland Park Hall were unquestionably accomplished, the fact being established beyond a shadow of doubt that in England we have now the leading authorities on hairdressing, the correct ensemble, and how it is to be obtained.

A NOTABLE DRESS DISPLAY.

Numbers of women availed themselves of a chance to see the latest fashions for the autumn and winter at the dress display held by Mme. Barri in her showrooms, 33, New Bond Street, last week. Black was very much in evidence among the new styles, a charming evening gown of dull black taffetas with a tight corsage and full skirt being embroidered in frosted silver and diamanté; while a black Georgette evening toilette had a spoon-shaped peplum of wide-meshed net, likewise glittering with mock diamonds which appeared to be caught in its meshes, while below it was a deep black silk fringe. Another black gown was relieved with "burnt ivory" lace and a malachite buckle; while a magnificent black velvet coat with a skunk collar showed a new treatment of the fur which was introduced as a hem on one side only. The fashion for royal blue was charmingly illustrated in a Georgette afternoon gown of that colour showered with graduated petals of royal blue velvet and finished with side panels bordered with velvet which dipped lower than the skirt; while an evening gown of gold lace was mounted over pale shell pink chiffon, the narrow belt being caught with two huge dome-shaped turquoises. There were, besides, a number of two-piece suits of all kinds, the coats being fur-trimmed, as well as millinery, sports wear and clothes for all occasions.

THE VOGUE FOR VELVETEEN.

Velveteen is promised such an extended vogue this year for evening and day wear in black and all shades that there is hardly a woman who is not contemplating adding a velveteen gown or cloak to the contents of her

**ATTRACTIVE
SPUN SILK
Underwear**
For Autumn Wear

SPUN SILK COMBINATION (as sketch), new short legs, with attractive design at neck finished with lace. In white:

Sl.	Women's	Outsize
33/9	34/9	36/9

In pink:

34/9	35/9	37/9
------	------	------

With shoulder straps.

In white:

31/9	32/9	34/9
------	------	------

In pink:

32/9	33/9	35/9
------	------	------

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RETAIL HOUSES IN LONDON
AND THE PROVINCES

Lincoln Imp  *Hats*

MANUFACTURED BY
WALTER POPE
51-54, BARBICAN, E.C.1
(WHOLESALE)

wardrobe. The popularity of the velveteen evening wrap as well as the return to favour of the little velveteen coat which is ideal to slip on over a thin evening or afternoon frock during the winter months have brought the material more than ever into prominence. This year the colourings of the new Liberty velveteens are so varied and so beautiful that they may frankly be said to have beaten their own record, and no woman should lose an opportunity of writing to Liberty and Co., Regent Street, for one of their new pattern books before deciding on her autumn and winter outfit. The price of their velveteens is 8s. 11d. per yard and the width 26ins.

THE INDISPENSABLE WELLINGTONS.

Nowadays, although the Russian boot has disappeared from the realm of fashion, no woman can afford to do without a pair of Wellingtons for the many occasions upon which they are so invaluable. In the old days of the war and army huts, when the V.A.D. could as easily have dispensed with her Wellington boots as she could have with her daily meals, Wellingtons were not half so comfortable or so neat in appearance as they are now. This year Cuban heels and standard heels have taken the place of the flat heels of yesterday. The toes are more pointed, the soles are finer and the boots are made on model-lasts of aluminium, while they are lined with various materials which include Canton flannel, stockinette wool, etc. Besides black and tan, they can be had in a surprising range of colours, and are so fashioned that they no longer leave a wide gap between the boot and the leg as they used to do, while in addition they always keep their shape and can be rubbed over with a sponge to restore their pristine gloss. The bad weather of the past summer has probably had something to do with their popularity this year, which is unquestionably greater than ever.

THE KNITTED SUIT.

Fashion has ordained that the knitted suit shall reign supreme in the affections of all fastidious women this season, and, with a ready realisation of an assured demand, designers have evolved numerous original schemes, using such materials as cashmere, woollen and tweed stockinette, Milanese,

fine knitted wools and yarns, for the various garments, according to the places they are destined to fill in representative wardrobes.

As was only to be anticipated, a firm with the knowledge of all latest edicts and the standing of Debenham and Freebody is among the first to make a big feature of the knitted suit, and they are showing a singularly comprehensive range that, while closely following the trend of fashion, are, nevertheless, stamped with an individuality and charm entirely their own. The vogue for cashmere strapped and trimmed with a contrasting coloured cloth stockinette is delightfully expressed in a three-piece suit, comprising jumper and skirt in natural cashmere stockinette, with coat and strappings in a contrasting cloth stockinette, another excellent model being carried out in woollen stockinette, the plain skirt pleated at the side and jumper finished with a deep border of shaded stripes with collar and tie to match, completed by a coat repeating the colour scheme in a large check design. Essentially for morning and country wear is a suit in a novelty wool stockinette, very soft and warm, arranged with a pleated skirt and jumper, the latter having the collar and pocket *applique* with felt in a contrasting colour and cut felt flower; and there is a knitted cardigan suit in soft fleecy wool, in a large range of colours, with contrasting stripe border and posy to tone, that makes an instant appeal at its very moderate price of 73s. 6d.

An original embroidered floral design, worked in diagonal lines on the jumper of a woollen stockinette suit, is exceptionally attractive, and represents remarkable value at 9½ guineas; another example of Debenham and Freebody's special designs being found in a woollen stockinette three-piece, the sleeveless coat embroidered in an effective cross-stitch design.

Among the more ambitious models, I was very much impressed with the merits of a "Vivinese" jumper suit, the silk used the bright side out, inset and trimmed with the dull surface. The effect was charming, and, in a range of good colours, suggested smart afternoon wear, as did likewise one in Milanese. To accommodate their large country *clientele*, and others unable to pay a visit to Wigmore Street, Debenham and Freebody are issuing an illustrated catalogue of their knitted suits, which will be sent post free if desired. A. M.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

WHAT THE INSTITUTES ARE DOING FOR OUR VILLAGES.

WHEN a group of women in a small village in Wales had the courage to start a Women's Institute, the most optimistic prophet could hardly have dared to hope that in ten years' time the example would have been followed by nearly four thousand villages in England and Wales and that the Prime Minister of England on a recent official visit to Canada would have declared in a public speech, "We cannot be too grateful to Canada for the idea of Women's Institutes. They have brought interest, activity, life and laughter into many an old country village." Mr. Baldwin might well have added that the movement could not have attained its present success had not the holders of the public purse shown a generosity of mind as of hand in giving wisely of Treasury funds to help country women in their self-education until such time as they could proclaim their movement self-supporting. The proud moment of financial independence was reached last year.

Women's Institutes are the only organisations composed solely of country women. For the first time country women of all kinds, rich and poor, old and young, of different religious persuasions, of different political opinions, have united in the common purpose of enjoying together educational advantages and friendly intercourse. Meeting together on a common platform, with no ulterior motive, but the desire to be friendly and work together happily for the good of the whole institute, has transformed life for the village woman. Once the meaning of the principle of self-government, which is the basis of the rules which govern every institute, has penetrated the mental consciousness of the institute member, the higher education of that woman has begun. It does not matter to what social order she happens to belong, the realisation that equality of rights includes the acceptance of equality of responsibilities is a fine training in citizenship.

Nominating and electing a committee of officers, learning that the ultimate responsibility of government rests on the institute itself, are not lessons to be learnt and carried out aright all at once. Making a success of an institute in a village community is no easy matter. No one is more critical than the village woman. She knows her neighbour's weaknesses better than the neighbour knows them herself, and gives little credit for talents of which little sign has been shown. "I won't say she may not make a good secretary, but I should never have suspected her of being a good hand with the pen," was the non-committal reply of a member when asked her opinion of a new officer. Members are learning the importance of conducting committee and other meetings according to the



PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR AND VILLAGE RECORD BOOK.

Made by members of the Blackheath (Surrey) Women's Institute.

rules of correct procedure. But no rules nor any procedure can spoil the delightful friendliness that pervades every institute gathering.

In the early days it was common to hear a president vow she could never speak in public. She never had and never would try! Now the presidents of Women's Institutes are among the best public speakers. The Women's Institute offers each member the opportunity to develop her best. Not every member makes the most of the opportunity, nor every institute makes the most of its members. But the institutes have taught their members to think and have encouraged them to give expression to their thoughts. The practical evidence of the result of the Women's Institute may be seen in community service of all kinds, and in the development of the spirit of goodwill in the whole village. The institute is proving what it can do by united action. The institutes acting as one body in their National Federation will prove the irresistible force of co-operation.

At the last Annual General Meeting in London a resolution was passed urging that telephones should be established in villages. Only people who live in villages know how desperate the need for communication with the nearest town may be. It is not to the credit of the authorities that this country is one of the most backward in Europe in regard to telephone facilities

in rural districts. It will be to the credit of Women's Institutes when their efforts to induce the authorities to establish a telephone service at reasonable rates is successful. An ample water supply in the cottage is a dream which the village woman hopes one day to see come true. The village baths in more than one village have been tremendously appreciated. "We didn't know how much we wanted them until we got them," may have had more truth in it than the speaker intended.

The institutes have touched the imaginations of country women. They are beginning to know their own value. Incidentally, the men of the village are beginning to place a higher value on their women folk. They like to see them take office in an institute or gain prizes at an exhibition. "Doesn't do to overpraise women, so don't you tell her I mentioned it, but if my old girl didn't organise a group conference as well as the best of them," boasted the village carpenter to a group of friends. The use of institute terms amused a passer by. Educational and recreational advantages have been lavished on the towns; the countryside has been neglected. Countrymen are patient folk; they have said little. Countrywomen are not patient folk; they are becoming articulate, they know when people want things they must work to get them, and through their institutes they have learnt the right way to work.

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in rich quality crêpe de
Chine, attractively trimmed
with embroidered design
and pin tucks, finished at
low waist line with flat
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CORSETS**

BACK laced Corset
suitable for a heavy
figure requiring a low
bust line, with firm hip
control. Sizes 27 to 35.

Price 35/6

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Corset suitable for a
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"TEORA"

MADE in Jay's speciality
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diagonal raised ridges on the crown.
The plain petersham ribbon with
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YOUTH IN THE GARDEN



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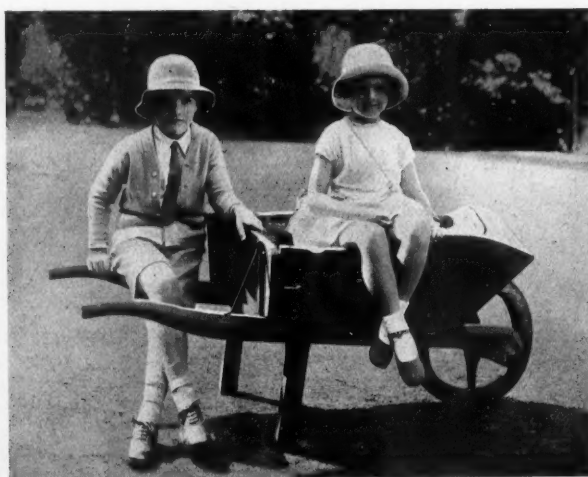
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Compton Collier.
AT GLENFERNESSE: LADY JEAN LESLIE-MELVILLE AND
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CHILDREN'S
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Little Boys' Coat smartly tailored and made from good quality tweed, finished with belt all round. In light Beech or Hyacinth Blue.

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Legginettes in wool can be supplied to wear with this model.

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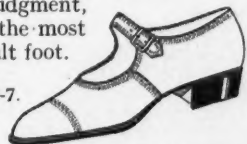
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Price 70/-

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HERE AND THERE

FOLLOWING THE SUN.

TO go south with the sun and bask in its warmth while England is wrapped in a Stygian gloom which only lifts about once a week, is the desire of every sensible person, though in most cases it must be suppressed. For those who have no business ties to make the idea impracticable it is the height of folly to remain in England throughout the whole winter. One of the most delightful ways of escaping is to avail oneself of the special tours to South Africa run by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited. The wonderful climate of South Africa, its magnificent scenery and excellent opportunities for all summer sports and pastimes add to its popularity every year, and no one ever visits its shores without resolving to go again as soon as possible. The journey there and back is, of course, a delightful holiday in itself. The R.M.S. Edinburgh Castle, Armadale Castle and Saxon are the three ships employed on this service, and the first of the Christmas and New Year tours is that which begins at Southampton on December 9th, the return from Capetown beginning on January 13th. The first-class return fare to Cape Town is £90, the second only £60—a very advantageous offer—and the third £30. Passengers may extend their stay in South Africa by an additional payment. The head office of the company is 3, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

THE SPORTSMAN'S RISKS.

Just now, when shooting is in full swing, it may be of interest to remind our readers of the facilities offered them by the Gun Risk Insurance Policy of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. No amount of care, and certainly no amount of faith in one's own good luck, will prevent accidents happening occasionally in sport. A gun may get a knock as its owner clambers over a five-bar gate, a little extra hurry or carelessness may result in an injury to a passer-by or a farm-hand, and then the matter has to be "amicably arranged," often at no little expense. For a trifling premium owners of shoots and their guests can be indemnified under this policy against their legal liability to pay compensation for bodily injury to persons not in their service, caused by shooting accidents. The policy also covers the heavy expense of the defence of unjust claims. The guns themselves can be insured under the policy against loss or damage from any cause in Great Britain and Ireland, including the bursting of barrels, and excluding only wear and tear. A copy of the "Globe Gun Risks" prospectus, giving full particulars of the insurance, will be sent free on request to any reader of this journal. The chief London office is at 1, Cornhill, E.C.3, but there are branches all over the country.

THE NEWEST GARDEN CATALOGUES.

It is very truly remarked by Messrs. Ryder in a letter which accompanies their Bulb Catalogue for 1927 that since a bulb grown indoors, however carefully looked after, is grown under unnatural conditions, it is particularly necessary to make certain that it is of the highest possible quality. Bulbs of abortive growth, which begin well, raise hopes of a bright future, then sicken and decay or mysteriously

fail to progress any further, are not only disappointing, they actually make the house seem more melancholy instead of carrying out their *raison d'être*, which is to bring colour and, consequently, cheerfulness into the house at a time when dismalness reigns without. Messrs. Ryder's catalogue is very well printed and illustrated, and gives details of a very wide selection of bulbs of all the most popular kinds. It is well known that their hyacinths are particularly good. A copy of the catalogue may be obtained on application to Messrs. Ryder and Son, Limited, St. Albans, Herts.

Inside the cover of Messrs. Carter's catalogue, "Bulbs and Lawns," is a most striking illustration of their Darwin tulips. Another fine picture is that entitled "The Aristocrat of Trumpet Daffodils," which shows a splendid flowering of Carter's King Alfred. But besides dealing exhaustively with crocuses, jonquils, irises, tulips, hyacinths and narcissi, Messrs. Carter give here details of many of the less ubiquitous but very popular bulbs, such as scillas, spiræas, ornithogalums and ixias. Their catalogue is printed on good paper in brown ink, and there is a great deal of very sound advice included on the cultivation of the various bulbs. Messrs. Carter, in fact, go still further and place at the disposal of their customers expert and practical knowledge on any phase of gardening free of charge. The catalogue may be obtained from Messrs. James Carter and Co., Raynes Park, S.W.20.

"Daffodils and Other Bulbs for Autumn Planting" is the title given to the catalogue issued by Mr. J. W. Barr, Daffodil Nurseries, Three-Legged Cross, Wimborne. Mr. Barr's list of novelties in daffodils for 1927-28 is so comprehensive and full of variety that it is impossible to imagine the gardener or garden lover who will not find his requirements suited either here or in the General List of Daffodils which follows. Mr. Barr is an enthusiast about daffodils, which he boldly calls "the most beautiful of spring bulbous flowers," and there is no doubt that his enthusiasm has enabled him to produce some wonderful results. The gladiolus and the iris are also well represented here.

Before we leave the pleasant subject of bulbs, mention must certainly be made of two leaflets sent out by Messrs. Perry from the Hardy Plant Farm, Enfield, Middlesex. One gives a classified list of "Bulbs and Tubers for Early Autumn Planting," which ranges from anemones to scillas, and includes some very attractive offers of chionodoxas, freesias, colchicums and hardy cyclamens. The other leaflet is devoted to a special offer of new and rare bulbs and plants, of which there are in some cases only limited stocks. Readers of COUNTRY LIFE who are interested in the allium, the anemone, colchicum, eremurus, or in the more uncommon lilies and irises, should write at once for a copy—in fact, it is of interest to all garden lovers.

Another catalogue we have recently received is the new Shrub Catalogue of Messrs. John Waterer, Sons and Crisp, Limited, of The Nurseries, Twyford, Berks. The pages dealing with rhododendrons are especially interesting. Rhododendron Alice, a beautiful rose pink variety, is the subject of a full-page illustration. The syringa also is beautifully illustrated, and details are given of a very wide selection of ornamental trees and shrubs, conifers, climbers, heaths, etc.



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have smart shoes
wherever she goes—

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**WHITE Cherry Blossom
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a concentrated, transparent,
white wax polish that gives a
quick shine, is economical, and,
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In Tins with Patent Easy-
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Also in Black,
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MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for these columns are accepted AT THE RATE OF 3D. PER WORD prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the coming week's issue. All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

General Announcements.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, ETC.—No emptying of cesspools; no solids; no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic; a perfect fertilizer obtainable.—**WILLIAM BEATTIE**, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster.

IRON AND WIRE FENCING FOR PARK AND GARDEN.—Iron Fencing and Tree Guards, Catalogue C.L. 66. Ornamental Iron and Wire Work of every description, Catalogue C.L. 156. Wood and Iron Gates, Catalogue C.L. 163. Kennel Railing, Catalogue C.L. 80. Poultry Fencing, Catalogue C.L. 70. Ask for separate lists.—**BOULTON & PAUL LTD.**, Norwich.

HUTTON'S "NEVER-FADE" IRISH LINENS are ideal for Dresses, Curtains, etc. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless. 2/10 per yard (36in. wide) 64 artistic colours, including 10 newest shades. 64 patterns free.—**HUTTON'S**, 10, Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

BIRDS' BATHS, Garden Vases, Sundials; catalogue (No. 2), free.—**MOORTON**, 17, Eccleston Street, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

FENCING AND GATES.—Oak Park plain and ornamental; Garden and Stable Wheelbarrows.

Catalogues on application. **ROWLAND BROS.**, Bletchley. Estab. 1874. London Showrooms: 40-42, Oxford St., W.

COCKROACHES CLEARED by using "BLATTIS." Personally recommended by scientists. **SIMPLE, SAFE, SURE.** Try a tin NOW, 1/4, 2/6, 4/6, post free from Sole Makers.—**HOWARTH'S**, 473, Crookmoor, Sheffield, or Chemists, Boots' Branches, Stores.

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REAL HARRIS AND LEWIS HOME-SPUN, direct from the makers. Aristocrat among tweeds, for golf and all sports wear; any length cut.—**JAMES STREET TWEED DEPOT**, 117, Stornoway, Scotland. Patterns free on stating shades desired.

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LEFT-OFF CLOTHING WANTED of every description, gent.'s, ladies' and children's; also household articles, linen, etc. Best possible prices given. Cash or offer by return. Customers waited on.—**Mrs. SHACKLETON**, 122, Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames. Tel. Kingston 0707. Banker's reference.

ROYAL BARUM WARE.—Vases, Candelsticks, and usual articles for Bazaars, etc. Soft blues, greens, red, old gold. Terms and illustrations sent on receipt of 6d.—**BRANNAN**, Dept. N., Litchdon Pottery, Barnstable.

REAL "FAIR-ISLE" PULLOVERS and **CARDIGANS**, etc., also all kinds of Shetland Woolies, hand-knitted personally for you by expert knitters from the real soft cosy native wools, at Shetland Prices, **FAIR LESS THAN SHOP PRICES**—Send postcard for illustrated booklet to C.L. 50, Wm. D. JOHNSON, Mid-Yell, Shetland.

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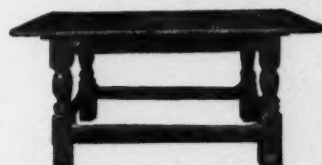
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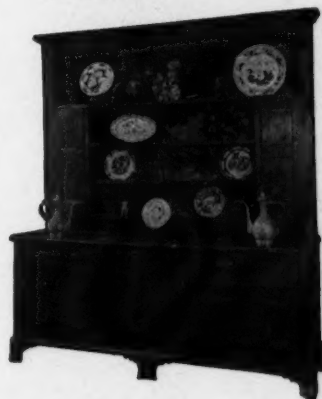
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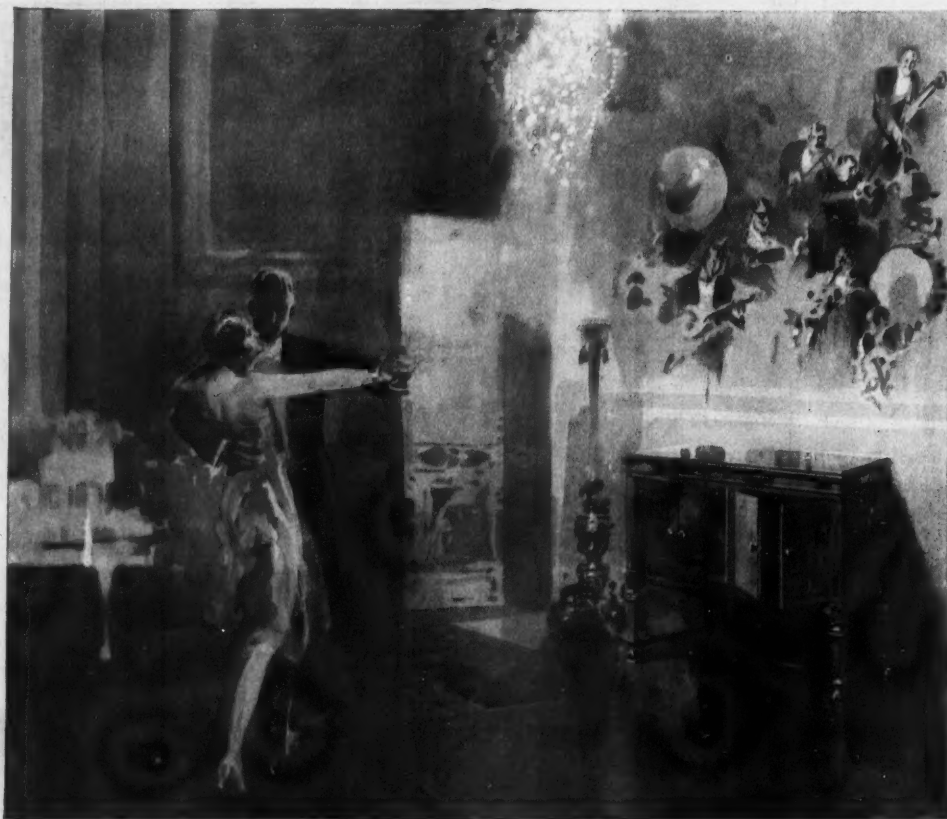
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